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The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

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VOL. XXII NO. 211 BOMBAY WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1934 SIXTEEN PAGES

Mahatma's Bombshell For Congress

Let Me End My Days As Soldier

CONGRESS CHAIR PROPOSAL DECLINED

"My Services Are All Too Brief For Unique Honour"

WARDHAGANJ, Sept. 4.

Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan who, accompanied by his brother Dr. Khan Saheb, arrived here this morning, has issued the following statement:

"I see there is a move in Bombay to have me elected to the Presidential Chair at this year's session of the Congress. I appreciate the underlying motive of friends who have started the move.

Tribute To N. W. F. P.

No doubt they desire to advance the cause of Hindu-Muslim unity by conferring this signal honour on a Mussalman. It is no doubt also their desire, by having the honour conferred upon me, to express the country's appreciation of the sacrifices that my province has been able to make in the fight for freedom.

Only A Soldier

But let me declare, as I have done over and over again, that I am only a humble soldier and it is my ambition to end my days not as a General, but as a Soldier.

"Services Too Brief"

Apart from this feeling which has been uppermost in my mind ever since I was privileged to offer myself as a volunteer in the fight for freedom, is the fact that even my services as a volunteer and soldier are all too brief to entitle me to the unique honour.

"Drop The Proposal"

I would, therefore, ask in all earnestness those who may be responsible for the kind move to oblige me by dropping the proposal. May I, however, suggest that there are many other ways of rendering concrete help to my province?"—A.P.

Tagore's Tribute To Frontier Gandhi

"Your Presence Has Created New Strength And Vigour In Our Hearts"

SANTINIKETAN, Sept 4.

Dr. Rabindranath Tagore has addressed the following message to Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan at the time of his department from Santiniketan:—

"Dear friend

you are with us only for a while, but even that, is a rare good fortune for us

This is my hope, that you will not think it a mere expression of exaggeration or civility when I say that your presence has created a new strength and vigour in our hearts. Love is never taught by the word of the mouth. The soul of a true lover is love's own touch-stone. When we come into contact with it, the value of whatever sentiment there is in our own hearts, gets magnified manifold

"We have you here with us only for a short period, but we will not measure the worth of the event by the standard of time. They are really great, whose heart are for all who belong to all lands of the world, and transcend also the bounds of moments. Believe me the memory of this short visit of yours to the Ashram will ever remain fresh in our hearts

RADIATES TRUTH.

"Truth is the very foundation of your life, and I am sure you radiate its influence all around you. We have realised this too, that all our own efforts are everyday being frustrated for lack of this devotion to Truth.

"You have come to this land whose unhappy being is shattered into fragments. In order to fulfil the purpose of Providence and to save her from the poison of fratricidal hatred with which she is drugging herself to self-destruction I have slightest doubt that you have been able to stimulate the hearts of our flock here with some of that great force of character which is your own.

Pray, accept the grateful homage of all of us. This is our earnest prayer that you be long spared to lead this land sick into death, towards vigorous health and truth."—United Press.

RUSSIA AND THE LEAGUE

BERNE, Sept. 4.

The Plenary Session of the Federal Council unanimously recommended to direct the Swiss Delegation at the League to vote against the admission of Russia to the League.—Reuter.

TO GIVE UP LEADERSHIP?

U. S. TEXTILE CRISIS

British Big Business' Watches Progress Of Strike

LONDON, Sept. 4.

London Financial and Commercial circles are keenly watching the progress of the strike in Northern Textile Districts. There is no doubt here that the United States stands on the brink of potentially one of the gravest crisis in its history and nervousness reflected in the offerings of dollars and uncertainty in the commodity markets. The total success of the strike will have serious effect on the country's industry and tend to accentuate decline in production as well as placing heavy strain on finances through adding to the already heavy unemployment figures while all markets would feel the repercussons.

Some circles believe that Administration will be obliged to force a settlement of the strike owing to the possible adverse effects of election campaigns.

INDUSTRY CRIPPLED

NEW YORK, Sept. 4.

Advices from New England cotton centres indicate that the textile industry has been crippled, not entirely brought to a standstill.

At Fall River (Massachusetts), cotton division of the American Printing Company is operating, but the remainder plant is closed. In Firestone Mills, 1,500 operatives are working in full force. In Lowell Mills, practically the entire working force of four cotton and ten woollen mills are working Owners Nashua (New Hampshire) employing 12,000 and Jackson Mills employing 3,200 say that all reported for work.

At Macon (Georgia) strikers assaulted a mill official and overturned his automobile when he was attempting to enter the mill. —Reuter.

STOP PRESS

STRIKERS RANKS SWELL.

NEW YORK, Sept. 4.

While the second day of the textile strike has seen a large increase in the number of strikers it is estimated that the strike so far is less than 50 per cent effective. Considerable amount of peaceful picketing occurred in New England and South, while a few minor clashes between the strikers and police factory guards are reported. The fact that many of the million and a quarter workers involved are still working intensified the feeling among the strikers and increased the fear of riots and bloodshed. The spirit of strikers is somewhat damped by the announcement of Mr. Harry Hopkins, New York State Relief Commissioner that Government would not pay relief to strikers simply because they are not working but would examine each case separately and in any case would only grant relief in kind. It is estimated that 50,000 are striking. and 75,000 are working in New England; 80,000 are striking and a similar number are working in North and South Carolina.

Meanwhile 10,000 cotton garment workers ordered strike at St. Louis and and other 5,000 at Kansas City.

Mr. Gorman stated that he was more than pleased with the response to the strike-call.—Reuter's Special.

Announcement At Week-end

SEQUEL TO MALAVIYA SECESSION

Country-Wide Tour Plan

MADRAS, Sept. 4.

The Wardha correspondent of the "Hindu" wires to-day as follows:—

"It is reliably learnt that Mahatma Gandhi has decided to withdraw from active leadership of the Congress.

This decision will be announced at the next meeting of Congress Working Committee which is to come off on 8th September at Wardha.

Mahatma Gandhi will undertake an All-India tour to push on the constructive programme.

The decision, it is understood, is due to differences with Pandit Malaviya and others".—A. P.

REVISE CONGRESS POLICY

ALLAHABAD, Sept. 4.

A meeting of the Town Congress Committee to-day Mr. R. S. Pandit, Vice-President presiding, in the absence of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, President, passed unanimously the following resolution:-

"The Town Congress Committee of Allahabad places on record its deep conviction that participation of candidates in the forthcoming elections to the Assembly on behalf of the Congress will prove highly detrimental to the best interests of the country. It, therefore, recommends to the Provincial Congress Committee to reconsider the whole matter and adopt a policy of wholehearted abstention in the coming election fight."

Mr. Venkatesh Narain Tewary, one of the Vice-Presidents, has resigned in view of the resolution of the Working Committee that office-bearers should help the elections.—A.P.

GOVT. RELIEF STOPPED!

India Must Respond If Assam Is To Be Saved

The Joint Secretaries of the Gauhati Young Men's Flood Relief Committee wire:—

All Government relief centres in Nowgong Distributing rations were suddenly closed since first September, though, after visiting the flood affected areas, His Excellency the Governor of Assam assured that the relief would be continued as long as necessary. Government have not published yet a communique since the beginning of the flood. Famine is staring the people in the face. The people are starving and are living "seluk" and "mukua", a species of lily roots. Dysentry and other epidemics are breaking out. Relief Committees are busy distributing the clothes received through Mrs. Kaur. The Youngmen's Flood Relief Committee provided about 500 families with clothes and are sending more shortly. Need of rice is more urgent than clothes. The people need gratuitous relief of rations at least for three months more until the next harvest is reaped. Water has subsided. Relief centres are hampered in their work due to insufficient funds and extension of activities in various directions.

Nowgong has to be rebuilt again. Assam is too poor to fight alone India must come to her help if the lives of two and a half lakhs of people are to be saved. We appeal to the brethren of India for their helping hands.

QUIT ORDER ON SARDUL SINGH

Protest Against Military Authorities' Action

LAHORE, September 4.

It is understood that Sardar Sardul Singh, went on some private business to a friend of his, who is living in Remount Depot Mona, in Gujrat District, some time ago.

A couple of hours after the Sardar had reached there, his friend was sent for by the Commanding Officer of that Depot and told to ask his friend to leave the Depot by the first available train. So Sardar Sardul Singh left the place without taking rest.

Sardar Sardul Singh is writing to the Punjab Government protesting against the treatment meted out to him by the Military authorities.—United Press.

DUKE OF GLOUCESTER FOR MELBOURNE

LONDON, Sept. 4.

The Duke of Gloucester left Hendon by one of Prince of Wales' Aeroplanes "enroute" Le Bourget whence he will take off again for Marseilles and join H.M.S. "Sussex" for Australia to participate in the Melbourne Centenary celebration.—Reuter's Special.

"RESCUE RINTELEN."

VIENNA, Sept. 4.

"Rescue Rintelen from the prison hospital: If it is impossible blow up a wing of the criminal court building of Wickenburg" is the wording of a Cipher telegram, the police are reported to have intercepted last night and are now investigating.—Reuter.

Govt. Finds Outlet For Floating Money

3 Per Cent BOND ISSUE

Bullish Effect Of Announcement Will Be Temporary

The issue of the Government of India 1941 Bond bearing 3 per cent interest at Rs. 99 has not come as a surprise. It was generally anticipated by local Financial Houses and it is believed that large amounts will be subscribed.

IMMEDIATE EFFECT.

The immediate effect will be bullish and values of existing loans will appreciate. All floating money will find its way into the new bonds. The supply of cheap funds will receive a check. This may have some disheartening effect.

RESULT ONLY TEMPORARY

But this result of the new bond issue is only temporary. Ultimately, however, on the bullish enthusiasm, perhaps, the much talked of boom in the Stock Exchange may evaporate.

("CHRONICLE" SPECIAL)

The issue of Government of India 1941 Bond bearing 3 per cent interest at Rs. 99 was generally anticipated by local Financial Houses and it is confidently believed that large amounts will be subscribed.

BANKERS' LOAN

This is a short term investment which is commonly known as a "Bankers' Loan" and it will be largely subscribed by banks, insurance companies and financial firms. As a matter of fact some banks have made provision to avail themselves of the opportunities unloaded recently of a portion of the holding in Government Securities.

IMMEDIATE EFFECT

The immediate effect will be bullish and values of existing loans will appreciate. The 3 1/2 per cent loan will improve about 1 per cent but, the market being overloaded with heavy speculative purchases, there will be equally large unloading with advancing market.

The yield of the new bond will be about 3.09 per cent. This is the second occasion when the Government of India have issued 3 per cent redeemable loan, while in 1896-97 the 3 per cent loan issued was non-terminable.

ONLY TEMPORARY

There is also the other side of the picture. All floating money-will find its way into the new bonds and the supply of cheap fund will be checked. This state may have some disheartening effect. Ultimately on the bullish enthusiasm, perhaps the much talked of boon in the local Stock Exchange may evaporate.

Details Of Loan

SIMLA, Sept. 5.

The Government of India Finance Department has issued the following notification:

Subscriptions for an issue of 3 per cent. Bonds, 1941, will be received on the 10th and 11th September 1934.

Subscriptions may be in the form of 4 1/2 per cent. Bonds, 1934, or in cash.

3 per cent. Bonds, 1941, issued at Rs. 99 per cent. and redeemable at par on the 15th September 1941.

DATE OF REPAYMENT.

The Bonds will be repaid at par on the 15th September 1941.

ISSUE PRICE.

The issue price will be Rs. 99 for every Rs. 100 of the Bonds applied for.

INTEREST.

The Bonds will bear interest at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum from the 15th September 1934. Interest will be payable half-yearly on the 15th March and the 15th September, and will be liable to income-tax.

Interest from the date of application to the 14th September 1934, inclusive, will be paid in respect of subscriptions in cash at the time of issue of the new securities at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum on the nominal value of the Bonds.

Issue of Bonds in Exchange for 4 1/2 per cent. Bonds, 1934.—Securities of the 4 1/2 per cent. Bonds, 1934. will be accepted as the equivalent of cash at Rs. 100 per Rs.

(Conitnued on page 8).

NOTICE

Friday, being Parsi New Year Day, the office of the "Bombay Chronicle" will remain closed on that day. There will, therefore, be no issue of the paper on Saturday.

All advertisements already booked for Saturday will be published in our issue of Friday the 7th instant.

Advertisers are, therefore, requested to send the advertisement matter for publication before 2 o'clock on Thursday the 6th instant.

Pt. MALAVIYA FOR WARDHA

Postpones Visit To Delhi And Punjab

BENARES, Sept. 4.

Pandit Malaviya has received an invitation from Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel to attend the Congress Working Committee meeting on the 8th at Wardha.

The Pandit is likely to start for Wardha on the 6th inst. His visit to Delhi and the Punjab and the proposed conference of Nationalists at Lahore on 8th have consequently been postponed.—A. P.

TABULATED ADLETS

1 Anna Per Word.

Minimum Re. 1

SMALL ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these columns on cash payment and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Abbreviations and numbers (up to 10 figures) are to be counted as complete words.

ADVERTISEMENTS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words—"Box No.—The "Bombay Chronicle"—must be paid for. The Management reserves to themselves the right of refusing any advertisement without giving ANY reason for doing so.

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Advertisements will ensure correct insertions; otherwise no responsibility for any mistake will be accepted by the Management. Unclaimed replies to the Advertisements are destroycd after about a month.

REPLIES TO THE ADVERTISEMENTS should be addressed carefully as under: "Box No.— The Advertisement Department, The 'Bombay Chronicle," Red Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, BOMBAY. To avoid mistakes the Box Number should be written distinctly.

9. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Wanted Immediately—Salesmen and Lady Typist decent salary. Apply Parker and Company (Staff Suppliers), 22, Apollo St., Fort. (2903).

Wanted an assistant Editor for an Anglo-Vernacular Weekly Paper—one with actual experience preferred. Apply with copies of testimonials and pay expected to Box No. 2897, "Bombay Chronicle".

Wanted—By a Progressive Indian Life Office Candidates for Chief Agency for Bombay Presidency on decent terms. Please apply to Mr. B.N. Chatterjee, C|o Swastik Oil Mills, Ltd., 27, Bastian Road Fort, Bombay. (8872).

Wanted—Influential good Salesmen and Canvassers with handsome salary plus travelling expenses extra must be experienced in Coal and Mill gin stores lines. Apply Box No. 2891, "Bombay Chronicle".

Wanted two experienced S.T.C. Teachers for English Classes attached to the Local Board Primary Schools, Salary Rs. 35—3—50. Apply before 15th September, 1934 to Box No. 8844, "Bombay Chronicle".

—Wanted Head Proof Reader, with at least some experience as a Head Proof Reader in a daily Newspaper Press. Apply immediately with testimonials to the Manager, the "Bombay Chronicle".

Applications are invited for (1) the post of the Lady Superintendent, Ahmedabad Municipal Girls' High School on Rs. 150—10—250 from lady graduates with either the diploma or the degree in teaching. The appointment will be made on probation for a period of one year, after which period if the incumbent is found suitable, she will be confirmed. (2) The post of an English teacher in the Ahmedabad Municipal Primary Girls' School on Rs. 75—5—100 from Gujarati knowing lady graduates. Preference will be given to those, who hold either the diploma or the degree in teaching. This appointment is temporary for a period of one year only; the period may be extended further. Applicants should state in their applications their age, previous experience if any, and should send with their applications the copies of testimonials if they have any. Applications should reach the undersigned on or before 11th September, 1934. P. K. Desai, School Board, Administrative Officer. Ahmedabad Municipality. (8863).

12. TO BE LET.

To Let—A Small Independent Bungalow behind Wilson College. Inquire 45, Chowpatty, Banker's Bungalow. (2886)

10. SITUATIONS WANTED.

A highly qualified and energetic young man is open to engagement in Madras or other towns in the South as agent or representative of commercial and|or business interests, on reasonable terms. Possesses ample experience of life in Bombay and Madras with first-rate knowledge of local vernacular. Apply to Box No. 2885, "Bombay Chronicle".

56. EDUCATIONAL.

Once You Get Admitted in Guarantee Course of Ajmere Intermediate or Punjab Matriculation Your Success is assured. Refund of fees also on failure. Both Examinations recognised by Bombay University. Last date for sending forms 15 September. Apply Senior Cambridge Institute, 371, Girgaum Back Road (8879).

For Expert and Systematic Training in Shorthand, Typewriting, Book-Keeping:—Join Kalkadevi Shorthand Typewriting Institution. Established 1898 by Gopaldas Laldas, Princess Street Corner, Kalkadevi Road, (2900).

Trere is a Tide in the Affairs of men, which, taken at the flood leads to fortune." Matriculation Intermediate, Senior Cambridge, open to private candidates without restrictions, are the best qualifications and obtainable through our influence in the very first attempt. No preliminary examination and forms to all. General Education Academy, 65, New Hanuman Lane, Kalbadevi. (2901).

Rele's Shorthand Class best in Bombay. Apply Principal, B. B. Rele, B.A., LL.B., Darya Mahal, Kalkadevi Road, Bombay. (8650)

Candidates in Station Master and Commercial Classes. Training allowance upto Rs. 15|- uniforms—lodging passage free. Service compulsory, Rules and Selection Form on Re. 1|- Superintendent, Central Telegraph & Railway duties College, Delhi. (2817).

73. AGENTS WANTED

Applications are invited from persons desiring to take up the Selling Agency of the "Bombay Chronicle" Daily and Sunday Editions, particularly at Rajahmundry, Malegaon, Barnagar, Ratlam, Larkhana, Mirpurkas, Sd Jhansi, Jubbulpore, Manmad Dhond, Pandharpur, Raichur Balapur, Ernakulam, Dharmavaram, Trivandrum, Bezwada, Cochin, Coimbatore, Cocanada Guntur, Nidadavole, Palghar Ongole, Ottapalam, Samalkot Salem, Katni, Meerut, Agra Kamptee, Seoni, Saugor, Ajmer Harda Mysore, Anantapur, Nandura, Dehra Dun, Honawar, Delhi Simla, Wardha-Castle, Rock Arvi, Ellichpur, Hingangnat, Kamptee, Pithapuram, Madras, Adoni, Nellore, Gwalior, Mhow Sangli, Satara. Write for terms and conditions to the Manager, the "Bombay Chronicle", Co., Ltd., P. O. Box No. 322, Bombay.

73. AGENTS WANTED.

Wanted 100 Active Agents in Bombay and outside by progressive Life Insurance Company, on salary or commission. Apply sharp to "Bombay Chronicle" Box No. 8858.

Wanted Chief Agents and Agents on Rs. 200 and Rs. 100 respectively monthly, also Organisers on Rs. 40 plus Provident Fund and Commission. Apply Uplifting Banking Corporation, Ltd., 169-171, Javeri Bazar, Bombay. (8777).

WANTED INFLUENTIAL AGENTS to sell "Bombay Sentinel" Daily Edition particularly at the following places:—

Balsar	Broach	Baroda
Borivli	Bhusava	Dahod
Deolali	Dhond	Daman
Dhanu Road	Golvad	Karjat
Kasara	Lonavla	Manmad
Matheran	Neral	Navsari
Nasik	Sholapur	Virar

Write for terms and conditions to the Manager, the "Bombay Sentinel," Red House, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort.

75. INVESTMENTS.

Gentleman Desirous Investment 10,000 to one Lakh, different properties earning 900 monthly first mortgage near Railway Station, Khar. Santa Cruz, may enquire. Apply Box No. 2896, "Bombay Chronicle."

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT Announcements, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

Per column inch Per Insertion.

1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

APPOINTMENT OF A READER IN DYEING & PRINTING.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the following Post in the Department of Chemical Technology:—

Reader in Dyeing and Printing Rs. 400—30—550.

The initial salary will be within the above above grade according to the qualifications of the selected candidate, but the University may pay a personal allowance up to a maximum of Rs. 150 per month to a candidate with special qualifications.

The Reader should possess a Postgraduate Degree by Research of a recognised University and have had adequate experience in research works, practice and teaching. A sound knowledge of the theory of Colour Chemistry is also essential. The selected applicant will have to work under the direction of the Head of the Department and will be required to assist in the organisation of his sub-department.

Applications must be on the prescribed form, which can be obtained from the undersigned, and must be posted so as to reach him on or before the 24th September, 1934.

Canvassing, direct or indirect, will be a disqualification.

By Order,—
S.R. DONGERKERY.
University Registrar.

Bombay, 30th August, 1934. 3850.

THE TATA IRON & STEEL COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from MONDAY, the 24th September to TUESDAY, the 16th October, 1934 both days inclusive.

By Order of the Directors,
TATA SONS, LIMITED, Agents.
(Sd.) JEHANGIR R.D. TATA,
Director.

Bombay, 4th September, 1934. 3876.

CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the Post of Asutosh Professor of Islamic Culture.

(i) The salary attached to the Chair is Rs. 600-50|2-1,000, but in making appointments to the Chair it shall be open to the Senate to offer a higher initial salary in a special case.

(ii) Ordinarily, appointment, to the Chair shall be made for five years. On the expiry of the first period, such appointment may be renewed for another term or it may be made permanent by the Senate.

(iii) The holder of the Chair shall be required to lecture to Post-Graduate and Honours students in Persian, Arabic and Islamic studies in general, including Islamic History, Philosophy and Theology, and to take part in the work of the Post-Graduate Department, as required by the Executive Committee of the Post-Graduate Department in Arts after consulting the Professor. The Syndicate after consulting the Executive Committee and the holder of the Chair may further require the Professor to deliver a course of lectures in some affiliated Colleges. He shall also be required to carry on and organise and guide research work in the subject. The Professor shall report to the Syndicate in the Month of July, each year, the research work carried on by him during the previous year and the research work which he contemplates carrying on during the ensuing year.

(iv) The Professor shall be eligible for the privilege of regular academic vacations and holidays of the University and shall be subject to such leave rules, as the Senate may pass from time to time.

(v) The Senate may, on the recommendation of the Post-Graduate Council, in Arts, and on such terms as the Senate may decide, require the Professor-elect to receive, special training abroad before entering upon the duties of his office. With a view to enabling the Professor to be in touch with the current progress abroad in his subject, the Professor shall be eligible, on the recommendation of the Council of Post-Graduate Teaching in Arts, to study-leave, with such emoluments and on such conditions as the Senate may decide for a period generally not exceeding one year, provided that he has not taken such leave during the previous six years. In each such case the Professor shall be required to submit a report of his work during his leave.

(vi) The Professor shall ordinarily have a working knowledge of German and French.

(vii) The Professor shall be a whole-time Officer of the University and shall not, without the special sanction of the Senate previously obtained, hold any other office to which any salary, emolument or honorarium is attached.

(viii) The Professor may voluntarily resign his appointment at any time upon not less than six months' notice given by him in writing to the University. He shall be liable to removal by the Senate on the ground of misconduct, inefficiency or gross neglect of duty if a recommendation to that effect is made by the syndicate after a full enquiry into specific charges brought against him, provided that at such enquiry he shall be allowed adequate opportunity to defend himself.

(ix) The Professor shall be bound by such rules re; retirement as may, from time to time, be passed by the Senate.

(x) The Professor shall be entitled to the benefit of the University Provident Fund so long as he is in service.

Applicants should state their age and full particulars of their academic qualifications and experience in Teaching and Research in their applications which should be accompanied by a precise of the particulars to be furnished in a statement form which may be obtained from the undersigned.

Applications with copies of testimonials (which will not be returned) must reach the undersigned on or before the 1st October, 1934.

J. CHAKRAVORTI,
Registrar.
3860.

RAVAL CEMENT TILES
ARE BEST
Bank Street, Fort, Bombay.

AUCTION SALES

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co

Auctioneers, 123, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY at Manmala Tank Road, Mahim, on WEDNESDAY, the 19th September, 1934, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the premises under instructions from Messrs. Smetham Byrne & Lambert, Attorneys for Mr. Sadashiv Pitambar Agaskar, the Mortgagee and on account and at the risk of Chintaman Hari Mahale, the Mortgagor and pursuant to the power of sale reserved to the Mortgagee under the Deed of Mortgage dated the 23rd day of September 1932.

FIRSTLY:—All that piece of pension and tax land admeasuring about 2528 sq. yards together with a dwelling house or shed and also together with all coccanut and other trees standing thereon situate at Manmala Tank Road, Mahim, bearing Collector's Old Nos. 42, 134, 575, 591. 391, 638, 703, 42. New Nos. 3550, 3553, Old Survey No. Nil, New Survey No. 3/1300, Cadastral Survey No. 232 Mahim Division and Municipal G Ward Nos. 3743 (1) and 3743 (2) and Street Nos. 104 and 104A and which said premises are now in the occupation of the said Chintaman Hari Mahale.

SECONDLY:—All that piece of pension and tax land reserved for passage for the common use and benefit of the owners and occupants of the property hereinbefore firstly described and that of the said Manishankar Khushaldas Joshi and Desai Narottam on the East of the land and premises hereinbefore firstly described which is situate at Manmala Tank Road (Mahim) containing by admeasurement about 123 sq. yds. that is to say 222 feet in length from East to West and 5 feet in breadth from North to South and forming a portion of the land bearing Collector's New Nos. 3550 and 3553 and New Survey No. 2/1300 and Cadastral Survey No. 230 Mahim Division.

THIRDLY:—All that the moiety of undivided half share or part and all the right title and interest or other share and interest of the said Chintaman Hari Mahale in all that piece of pension and tax land reserved as a common passage for the common use and benefit of the owners and occupants of the property hereinbefore firstly described and that of the said Dominga De Mellow situate on the West of the said premises hereinbefore firstly described and on the East side of Manmala Tank Road (Mahim) containing by admeasurement about 200 sq. yds. and bearing Collector's Old Nos. 155, 155, 155, 488, 517, New No. 3766 and New Survey No. 2/1526. Cadastral Survey No. 1/233 Mahim Division.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Smetham Byrne & Lambert, Attorneys for the Mortgagee, 46, Churchgate Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

BENNETT & Co.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY, SITUATE AT NISHANPADA CROSS LANE, and PALKHI MOHOLLA, DONGRI, NEAR KHOJA MATERNITY HOME.

Under instructions from Messrs. Shroff & Co., Attorneys for the mortgagee, and at the risk of the Mortgagor Bhawanrao Ramchandra Nirgoode, in pursuance of the Power of Sale reserved to the Mortgagee by an Indenture of Mortgage dated the 22nd December, 1931, Messrs. Bennett & Co., will on Monday, the 17th September, 1934 at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction on the premises:—

All that piece of Fazandari land with dwelling house situate at Nishanpada Cross Street admeasuring about 359 6/9 square yards but shown 328 square yards in Cadastral Survey Street, bearing Survey No. 3124, Collector's. New No. 2489, Cadastral Survey No. 1584 Mandvi-Division and assessed by the Municipality under B. Ward Nos. 3237 and 3238, Street. Nos. 32-34 and 36-42 and bounded on the East by the property of Jinabai, on the West by the property of Khoja Moosa Jafferji, on the North by the property of Ladhabhai Ibrahim and on the South by Nishanpada Cross Street.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale apply to Messrs. Shroff & Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagee at their office, 375 Hornby Road, Fort, or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

CHARITY PERFORMANCE AT
THE REGAL
On SUNDAY, 9th September, 1934 AT 10 A.M
IN AID OF
WOMEN'S SWADESHI EXHIBITION
OF
FINE ARTS and HANDICRAFTS.
Arranged by the GUJARATI STREE SAHAKARI MANDAL
To be held in November, 1934 Tickets to be had at the Mandal's Co-operative Store, Servants of India Society's Building, Sandhurst Road, Girgaum.

All Roads lead to
THE EDWARD
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SHOCKING MOTOR FATALITY

Muslim Jammed Between Lorry & Wall As Result Of His Rash Act

The Imperial Ice Factory, situated on Lamington Road, was the scene of a tragedy on Monday night.

At about 8-15 p.m. on Monday Sahiq Malik Irani was driving a motor-lorry No. X-1697, round and round inside the compound of the Ice Factory.

Yacub Rahiman, aged about 40 years jumped on the footboard and tried to clutch at the steering-wheel.

The driver, it is alleged, pushed him aside and in so doing lost his control of the steering-wheel. Yacub Rahiman got jammed between the cabin of the motor-lorry and a neighbouring wall.

Yacub was immediately removed to the Yamunabai Nair's Hospital, where he died.

Sergeant-Major of the Agripada Police conducted investigations in connection with the accident.

QUEEN'S RD. SMASH

Mr. J. F. Logan, Manager of Messrs. Samuel Osbourne (India) Ltd., Ballard Estate, was injured on Monday night as the result of a motor-accident on the Queen's Road near the Thakurdwar Junction.

Mr. Logan was driving his Hillman saloon-car, No. W. 8061, along the Queen's Road, at about 11-30 p.m. on Monday night when accidentally it crashed into a lamp-stand, completely uprooting it from its cement bedding at the result of the impact.

The collision caused the steering wheel to strike the chest of Mr. Logan. Two soldiers of the Sherwood Foresters, who saw the crash, hurried to his assistance and found him in a dazed condition.

He was sent in a passing car to St. George's Hospital for treatment.

At a meeting the Khagaul Arya Samaj, Patna, a resolution was passed protesting against the restrictions on Arya Samaj work in Hyderabad and whole heartedly associating with the demands enumerated in the memorial submitted to the Nizam and respectfully begging their withdrawal.

SARDAR STILL WEAK

Major Nasal Operation Postponed

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel who arrived in Bombay from Wardha on Monday, has not completely recovered from the recent illness. He is staying with Sjt. Bhulabhai Desai at Warden Road.

He was examined by Dr. Patel on Monday evening, who gave him an injection. He is still very weak, but cheerful.

The major operation for the nasal trouble has been postponed under doctor's advice. The Sardar is weak at present to undergo the operation, and according to doctors, the operation will take place sometime in early winter. It appears that it will take more than six weeks for the Sardar to recover fully after the operation.

Panthaki Gets Re-admission To Congress House And Returns Thanks

As result of the order passed by Mr. K. F. Nariman asking Mr. N. B. Panthaki not to enter the Congress House, Mr. Panthaki performed Satyagrha on Sunday for three hours at the main entrance of the Congress House.

On Monday again he visited Congress House but no order of exclusion was enforced. He was welcomed by Mr. B. Shama and nothing untoward happened. He was there for about twenty minutes and after offering his thanks he left the Congress House.

Wire To Mahatma

The following telegram was sent to Mahatma Gandhi by Mr. N. B. Panthaki:—

"In 'C' Ward election dispute inquiry I was assaulted and injured by B. P. C. C. Congress officers and volunteers. Please enquire I want justice. Details following."—N. B. PANTHAKI.

Interviews Sirdar

Mr. N. B. Panthaki states that on Tuesday morning he was granted an interview by Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, to whom he narrated the incident in the Congress House on Friday last.

WAR ON ADULTERATION

Milk Bhayias Foiled In Attempt To Evade Detection

A clever attempt to evade the vigilance of the Health Officers of the Bombay Municipality, who are waging a relentless war on the importers of skimmed milk, was thwarted by Dr. J.S. Nerurker and Dr. K.Y. Sanzgiri during the Gokul Ashtami holidays.

An immediate application was made to a Magistrate and a locked room was opened with the aid of the Police. Ten cans of skimmed milk containing preservatives and a bottle of formalin were found in the room.

These were later produced before Mr. Thakker, Presidency Magistrate, Mazagaon, who ordered them to be destroyed by the Municipality.

Hundreds of Maunds.

No less than 400 to 500 importers of milk were subjected to a close examination of the milk they brought into the City and several hundred maunds of milk found unfit for human consumption, were destroyed.

It appears that Dr. K.Y. Sanzgiri, Assistant Health Officer, had placed at various important centres, Inspectors to prevent skimmed milk being smuggled into the City and all the railway stations on both the B.B. and C.I. and the G. I. P. Railways were similarly guarded.

Dr. Sanzgiri received information that some Bhaiyas had brought some milk just before dawn in a motor lorry and had stored it in a room in Kamatipura. Later when the Officer accompanied by Dr. J.S. Nerurker the Executive Health Officer, went to the spot, they found the room locked and no one would come forward to say, who was the owner of the room.

Raided Room.

Dr. Sanzgiri then made an application before Mr. P.L. Thacker, Presidency Magistrate, Mazagaon, for an immediate search warrant and a summons against the parties for importing milk without a licence.

The Magistrate granted the application and issued a search warrant. Dr. Sanzgiri then obtained the help of the Nagpada police and raided the room. As soon the Bhaiyas saw the police, they opened the room and on searching it, ten cans of milk were found. There was also a bottle of formalin.

These were later produced in Court and the Magistrate handed them to the Municipal officer to be dealt with under section 416 of the Municipal Act.

There have been similar incidents during the raids on those importing skimmed milk. On one occasion, some were taken unaware at the Grant Road Railway station. As soon as they saw the Officers of the Municipality, they left the milk cans and took to their heels. The Officer had then to apply to the Superintendent of Police, B.B. & C.I. Railway to examine the milk. The milk was examined and found to contain a large quantity of boric preservative and it was then destroyed.

Ingenious Methods.

Several ingenious methods are now being adopted by the Bhaiyas. On Saturday and Sunday last, some of them brought their milk in kerosine oil tins and try to pass the barriers. But they were stopped and tins, which they alleged contained either ghee or vegetable matter, turned out on examination to be skimmed milk.

Dr. Nerurker has recently organised regular raids on all Railway stations with a view effectively to check the importation of skimmed milk which contains a large percentage of boric powder. But the profit on the sale of this milk which is dangerous for human consumption is so large, that the Bhaiyas do not hesitate to take the risk of being prosecuted and paying the meagre fines that are generally imposed.

A more severe punishment may, it is thought, put an end to some extent at least to the importation of the product.

BOMBAY MEDICAL COUNCIL

New Rules About Election Of President And Members

Two important decisions, one relating to the presidentship of, and the other relating to the question of seats in, the Bombay Medical Council were arrived at, at an ordinary meeting of the Bombay Medical Council, held on Monday at the Secretariat, Bombay. Lt.-Col. Gurpurey presided.

It was resolved at the meeting that in the future the Council should have a president elected by its members and not nominated by the Government of Bombay. The number of seats in the Council was formerly filled in by six members nominated by the Government, four elected by members who are graduates of the Bombay University, and two elected by these members other than the graduates of the Bombay University. The distribution of seats as proposed by the Medical Council now was that the Government should nominate only four members who are graduates of the Bombay University should elect four, and members other than graduates of the Bombay University should elect the remaining four.

As the result of the enjuiry instituted against Mr. M. S. J. D'Souza, Retired Military Sub-Assistant Surgeon, regarding the grant of an untrue vaccination certificate, the Council scratched off the name of Mr. D'Souza from the register.

The enquiry, regarding the alleged supply of an untrue post-mortem examination report by Dr. G. S. Kasyapi, L.M. & S., has been postponed to its next meeting.

Dr. B. H. Bhatt's (M.B.B.S.) application to have his name restored to the register was granted by the Medical Council.

Another resolution passed by the Medical Council was that of sending visitors to the examinations of the College of Physicians and Surgeons.

The question regarding the practice of medicine by non-Indian practitioners was referred to the Bombay Government, and from there it will have to be referred to the Government of India as the point raised was of all-India importance.

A VETERAN WORKER REWARDED

A public meeting of the lovers of Marathi language and culture was held on Sunday, in the hall of the Bombay Marathi Granthasangrahalaya, Thakurdwar, under the presidentship of Mr. M. R. Jayaker for presenting an address and a purse and a turban and a 'shela' to Mr. Ambadas Gopal Punambekar one of the founders and also a co-Secretary of the Grantha-Sangrahalaya for nearly 36 years past in view of his practical retirement from association with the Sangrahalaya.

At the outset Prof. Kane welcomed the guests and spoke on the services rendered by Mr. Puntambekar to the cause of Marathi literature and culture through the Grantha-Sangrahalaya.

Mr. B. G. Kher and Mr. G. L. Page, followed with their complimentary speeches.

Mr. Page reviewed the history of the founation and prosperity of the Grantha-Sangrahalaya, paying tributes to the services rendered to the institution by a very large number of people.

Mr. Jayakar, unveiled the oil painting of Mr. Puntambekar, presented to the institution by one Mr. Rabade, and presented Mr. Uuntambekar with a purse of Rs. 500, collected from Mr. Puntambekar's friends and admirers, a turban and a 'shela' and a garland.

Mr. Jayakar then delivered to Mr. Puntambekar an Address in a silver casket, and in the course of his presidential address, complimented the several great men under whose auspices Mr. Puntambekar was able to successfully serve the interest of the Grantha-Sangrahalaya.

Mr. Puntambekar in reply said he owed his success in his work for the institution to the patronage of great men like Mr. Justice Ranade, Dr Sir Bhalchandra Krishna Bhatavadekar and others.

WHY THIS DOUBLE PUNISHMENT FOR LAWYERS?

(Continued from page 16.)

disbarred from his professional practice.

Counsel stated that he did not agree with the decision in the Satyagrahi pledge case (44 Bombay).

Broach Case

Their lordships next heard the petition by the Government Pleader of Broach in the case of Motilal Hargovandas Vin.

The opponent was a prominent pleader of Broach, and he was sentenced to 6 months' R.I. and a fine of Rs. 100 for taking part in the Civil Disobedience Movement.

Mr. C. K. Daphtary with Mr. H. D. Thakore, instructed by Messrs. Dixit and Maneklal, solicitors, appeared for the opponent.

After the Advocate General had argued the petition, Mr. Daphtary said that the only thing his client had done was to lead a procession and address a meeting.

Judicial Discretion

Mr. D N Bahadurji, who appeared in both cases on behalf of the Western India Advocates' Association, submitted that the discretion vested in the court by the Act to deal with such cases should be exercised in a judicial way.

Their Lordships reserved judgment in all the 5 cases.

TRY A BETTER TOOTH PASTE THIS EVENING

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KOPRAN TOOTH PASTE

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THUNDER-SHOWERS IN DECCAN

Rainfall Has Been General In Bombay Presidency

POONA, Sept. 4.

Fairly widespread thundershowers are reported from Deccan to United Provinces and from Lower Burma. Rainfall has been nearly general in East United Provinces, West Central India, West Central Provinces, East Rajputana, Konkan and Hyderabad and local in Lower Burma, Orissa, West United Provinces, East Central Provinces, and Bombay Deccan while a few falls have occurred in Upper Burma, Assam, Bengal, Gujarat, Malabar, South-East Madras, Madras Deccan and North Madras Coast.

CHIEF AMOUNTS OF RAINFALL.

Victoria Point three inches; Mergui, two; Amherst, one; Hoshangabad, three; Benares and Roorkee, two; Raipur and Neemuch, one; Kotah, three; Jhalrapatan, one; Hanamkonda, two; Sholapur, one and half; and Ahmednagar, one.

FORECAST.

Thundershowers will continue to be fairly widespread in Lower Burma, United Provinces, East Rajputana, central parts of country and Deccan and will extend in south of Peninsula.—A. P.

BOMBAY CITY RAINFALL

Bombay, Sept. 4.

Rainfall during 24 hours 8 a.m. of date 4-9-34 Colaba Point 0.00"; Fort 0.04"; J. J. Hospital 0.37"; Cotton Laboratory Matunga 0.69".

Total since 1st June to date Colaba Point 65.32"; Fort 87.60"; J. J. Hospital 73.67"; Cotton Laboratory Matunga 76.01".

Total for the corresponding period of 1932 Colaba Point 55.21"; Fort 62.34"; J. J. Hospital 58.59".

Total for the corresponding period of 1933 Colaba Point 43.24"; Fort 69.08"; J. J. Hospital 50.34"; Cotton Laboratory Matunga 45.87".

COLABA OBSERVATORY BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 4-9-34.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours plus 0.05 inches.

Temperature (dy bulb) at 8 a.m. 79.4 degrees.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 76.2 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 85.9 degrees 0.8 (above normal).

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 75.8 degrees 0.2 (above normal).

Relative Humidity at 8 a.m. 85 p.c.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. WSW

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 6 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 155 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 19 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10). 10

Rainfall in 24 hours 0.00 inches.

Total rainfall during the month .13 inches

Total rainfall during the month 1.13

Total rainfall udring the year 65.36 inches.

Weather remarks:—Drizzle.

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard time) and temperature 81.3 deg. F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 30.02 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.82 inches.

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001' for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

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BOMBAY 2.

Abid Ali's Advice To Young Mogaveeras

The inauguration ceremony of this newly formed Mogaveera Yuvak Sangha was performed in the hall of the Mogaveera Free Night School, Fort, on Saturday, under the presidency of Mr. Abid Ali Jafferbhoy.

A short history explaining the need of the Sangha to unite and organise the youth of the Mogaveera community both in Bombay and South Kanara to take up social work and fight against illiteracy among them, was read by Mr. H. K. A. Kundaran.

Mr. Thamansingh emphasised the responsibility of youth in general and wished that the Sangha would be very useful among the Mogaveera community whose youths, he had the previlege to associate with some time back. Messrs V. Govindan, Y. Koragappa, A. Lewis, S. V. Kanchan, B. L. Kotenkar and N. K. Puthran congratulated the organisers of the Sangha and wished them every success. Prof. D. T. Suvarna, Messrs. K. B. Karkera and Joachim Arhana and Y. K. Karkera were also present among the gathering.

Mr. Abid Ali observed the timely need of the new movement of the Mogaveera youths in whom he expressed much hopes of doing better social work for the uplift of their community in Bombay and Kanara. He hoped that all youth movements and communal organisations in the country would prove to be the indispensable units of the one great structure and hence, their work must be towards India's progress.

LATEST GALLOP NOTES FROM POONA

Corcy Satisfies In His Work

Turlough And Zorawar Shape Well On Track

(By Our Special Correspondent)

POONA, Sept. 4.

The weather keeps fine and the track is in excellent condition. Some good gallops were noted for Thursday's meeting:—

ZORAWAR (Blyth) shaped better than IRAN (Riding Boy) over 1¼ miles on the tan. The former has improved since his last run.

DRAUGHTSMAN (Dillon) covered 9 furlongs finishing resolutely. Ignore last outing.

SABRINO (Meherji) gave satisfaction over 1¼ miles. Fit and well.

BRAY BEAU (Hill) and BUCENTAUR (Harding) were restricted to pace work over 9 furlongs.

CORCY (Stead) pleased over ten furlongs on the tan Much improved.

ALIENIST (Raffaele) and ZARANE (Riding Boy) did pace work for 10 furlongs. Both are in good trim.

TURLOUGH (Riding Boy) travelled 9 furlongs at full stretch. Very good.

SILVER SALMON (Bhimrao) held BRIDGETHORN (Forsyth) over 1¼ miles.

MISS FISHER (Evans) beat SLY ABBOT (Rylands) over 6 furlongs. Fair

HATLESS (Selby) was superior to GENEVA (Bullock) in a 6 furlongs gallop on the race track.

CLAIRETTE (Bowley) finished slightly in front of BETTY BOOP (Selby) when sent 6 furlongs.

MISS MOUNT (Riding Boy) and RAGHUBEER (Blyth) finished level over 6 furlongs on the tan. Keep an eye on the former.

BALLINTOY (Riding Boy) accompanied KNOCKDON (Brace) over a mile on the tan. The former should run well.

HERO WORSHIP (Riding Boy) and BULAND (W McCarthy) were fair when sent a mile.

FORECAT (J. O'Neale) was too speedy for BURNLEY (Riding Boy) over 6 furlongs. The former has made notable improvement.

IRISH SHADOW (Stead) and ASCALON (Simmons) galloped 6 furlongs on the tan. The latter is very fit.

BELLE OF YORK (Meherji) showed up in a 6 furlongs gallop.

MALAYA (Riding Boy) pleased over 6 furlongs. Must win shortly.

FIERY FACE (Graham) traversed a mile on the tan in fine style. Fit and well.

VERSHAN (Riding Boy) put up a crack gallop over 6 furlongs. Can win if wanted.

HAKIM PASHA (Brace) went 6 furlongs in taking style. Has improved.

QUARRY (Riding Boy) showed great dash when exercised for 7 furlongs. Watch him.

FUNNY FACE (C. Hoyt) went 6 furlongs. Fair.

RUSHDI (Riding Boy) did a steady mile gallop. Fit and well.

NAJI BEG (Riding Boy) and WADYA BEG (Riding Boy) covered 1-1|4 miles on the tan finishing together.

VORTEX (Forsyth) beat CHATRASAL (Bhimrao) over ten furlongs.

KANDA (Dillon) gave satisfaction over 9 furlongs.

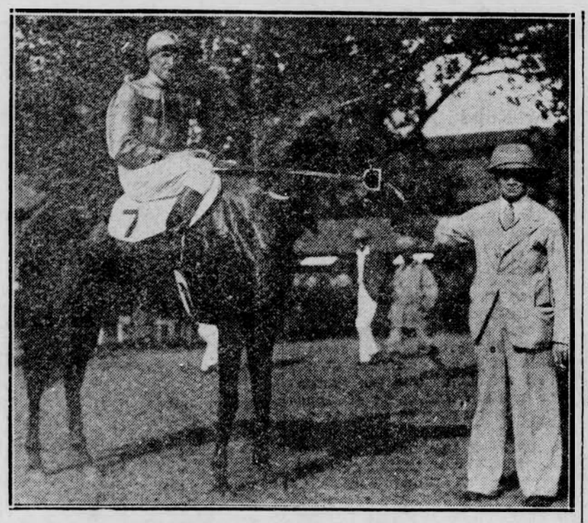
BARKHAT (Obaid) went a mile. Fair.

JAFFAL (Riding Boy) gave a good display over 1-1|4 miles.

DAHES (Selby) finished strongly over ten furlongs. Should atone for defeat.

AZDASHIR (O'Neale) and BANCO (Little) were tried over 7 furlongs finishing abreast. Both are ready.

LAFFY (Simmons) beat HAVANNA (Riding Boy) over 5 furlongs.



Knight at Arms poses for the photographer after his success in the All-India Produce Stakes.

ENGLAND XI DRAW WITH AUSTRALIA

Bradman's Thrilling Hits And O'Reilly's Deadly Bowling

(Special Cable).

LONDON, Sept. 3.

It was cloudy, to-day, at Folkestone, and the wicket was saturated after further overnight rain.

There was therefore, no play before lunch in the match between An-England Eleven and the Australians.

Play commenced at 3 p.m. on a pitch that was very firm, though the turf on each side was still soft.

The England Eleven, batting first, were 94 for one at Tea. Walters was out in attempting to hit a long hop, from Fleetwood Smith.

On resumption after tea the England Eleven lost two more wickets and had made 186 for three at close. Hobbs skied Fleetwood Smith's faster one and was caught by McCabe at cover. The retiring batsman played a sedate innings Woolley whose 66 included nine fours was bowled leg stump.

At the close of the day's play the home team had made 186 runs for the loss of 3 wickets.

The weather was dull at Folkestone when play in the match between the England XI and Australians was resumed to-day. The Hammond-Ames partnership was dissolved for the addition of 5 runs to the overnight total, Ames being out l.b.w. to a top-spinner off Fleetwood-Smith. The same bowler claimed the next wicket also when Hammond jumping out, missed a wide off-ball and was stumped.

The last five wickets fell for 73 runs, O'Reilly capturing four of them. Allen who remained unbeaten with 47 had three sixes and six fours in his score. His stay at the wicket lasted for 35 minutes. In one over he drove Fleetwood-Smith for one six and two fours. Later he pulled and drove hitting two sixes in one over.

The England XI scored 279 runs.

VISITORS BAT

Australians then went in on their first innings, opening through Ponsford and Brown and at lunch had made 55 for no loss.

Ponsford hitting across a leg-break from Freeman was bowled at 81. Ten runs later McCabe stepping to the front to hit a straight one off Freeman was out l.b.w. after contributing ten. Brown was the fourth man out attempting a late cut off Woolley, Ames bringing off the catch. His innings of 73 included four hits to the boundary and lasted nearly 2½ hours. At Tea Bradman and Woodfull were batting with 41 and 20 respectively and the score stood at 212 for 4.

The Bradman-Woodfull partnership carried the total to 365 for no further loss at the close. Bradman contributed 149 not out. After reaching his century, he scored 30 in one over from Freeman, hitting four, six, six, four, six and four. In a stay of 105 minutes he hit 4 sixes and 17 fours.

ENGLAND ELEVEN—1st Innings.

Walters, b Fleetwood-Smith	22
Hobbs, c McCabe, b Fleetwood-Smith	38
Woolley, b Wall	66
Hammond, st. Oldfield, b Fleetwood-Smith	54
Ames, l.b.w. b Fleetwood Smith	13
Valentine, c Oldfield, b O'Reilly	5
Tennyson, c Fleetwood-Smith b O'Reilly	1
Khan, c Oldfield, b O'Reilly	6
Allom (not out)	47
Chapman b O'Reilly	5
Freeman, b Fleetwood-Smith	4
Extras	8
Total	279

BOWLING ANALYSIS.—
Wall: 13|3|58|1.
McCabe: 3|0|10|0.
Grimmett: 1|0|1|0.
O'Reilly: 27|10|55|4.
Fleetwood-Smith 37.5|4|137|5.

AUSTRALIANS—1st Innings.

Ponsford, b Freeman	45
Brown, c Ames, b Woolley	73
McCabe, l.b.w. b Freeman	10
Kippax, c Ames b Hammond	21
Bradman (not out)	149
Woodfull (not out)	62
Extras	5
Total (for 4 wkts)	365

BOWLING ANALYSIS.—
Khan: 16|1|52|0.
Allom: 20|1|81|0.
Hammond: 15|0|71|1.
Woolley: 8|0|28|1.
Freeman: 31|5|128|2.

BIRTHDAY TRIBUTES TO INDIA'S "G. O. M."

Dadabhai Naoroji, Pre-eminently One Of World's Greatest Men

Glorious tributes were paid to the memory of Dadabhai Naoroji at his 'jayanti' in the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall on Tuesday, Mr. M. R. Jayakar presiding on the occasion.

"If ever any country's greatness was measured not so much by the political thoughts as by the social advancement," Shafe Tyabji declared "if the political ideas served only social purpose, then Dadabhai Naoroji stands pre-eminently as one of the greatest men of the World."

That imperishable book—"Poverty and un-British Rule in India" created tremendous agitation both in India and England and showed a clear phase in the political life of India, was the view expressed by Mr. M. R. Jayakar in his Presidential speech.

GAVE NEW LIFE TO NATION

Speaking about the multifarious activities of that great man, Mr. Jayakar said at the outset that at the time when there was hardly any public life anywhere even in the city of Bombay and when the foreign rule whose effect in stunting the national life and the culture was the strongest, Dadabhai alone gave a new complexion to Indian life and nationhood.

DEVOTION TO SOCIAL SERVICE

He was also responsible to the various institutions among which many have died and very few have survived. And this showed the speaker added, the unbounded sympathy and devotion to social service with which he was actuated, throughout his life. "The students Literary and Scientific society was, perhaps," he observed, "the only institution boasting the memory of this great man."

Looking back on the happy times of his days which were ushered in by his administration, he could recall the various bounties which the deceased endowed on the students in England and in India whenever political, social, economic or any other difficulties came in and the advice which they required in such crises.

"THAT IMPERISHABLE BOOK"

His political life was also as important and epoch-making, observed the speaker, as his social life. And the imperishable book—"The Poverty and un-British Rule in India"—creating tremendous agitation both in India and England and the laying of the foundations for the Swaraj agitation bore immense testimony to the awakening and the consciousness of nationality which India came to recognise so rapidly.

He concluded his speech by giving warm compliments to the memory of that great man, to his charming manners, to the devotion with which he worked, to his sense of philantrophy, self-sacrifice and noble nature, which he said, could be kept green in the memory not so much by speeches as by silence.

ONE OF WORLD'S GREATEST MEN

"If ever any country's greatness is measured not so much by political consciousness as by social advancement, if the political ideas served only social purpose," Shafi Tyabji declared, "Dadabhai Naoroji was pre-eminently one of the greatest men of the world.

Many others also joined in the chorus of tributes to his works, calling him as the "grand old man of India."

The meeting came to a close with a hearty vote of thanks to the chair.

LORD DERBY CHANGES HIS JOCKEY

Perryman To Replace Weston Next Season

LONDON, Sept. 3.

Surprise has been caused in racing circles by the announcement that Tommy Weston is not riding for Lord Derby next season.

It is reported his place is being taken by Perryman. Weston has been with Lord Derby for 11 years and has ridden approximately 300 winners, among them being seven classic winners including the Derby and the St. Leger.

Perryman is at present first jockey to Mr. J. Rothschild.—Reuter.

SEASONAL FREAK

COCHIN, Sept. 4.

A freak of nature is reported from Hosedurge, a hamlet in Malabar, where a Canarese woman residing these gave birth to two children, of which one has four hands and a proboscis of an elephant.

This child is reported to have died after a few hours of its birth. The mother and her other child are in good condition. Hundreds of people are pouring into this place to see this freak of nature.—United Press.

BOMBAY COUNCIL RESIGNATIONS

According to a notification in the Bombay Government Gazette (Extraordinary) of Tuesday the Governor has accepted the resignations of Mr. C W E Arbuthnot, C I E and Lieutenant-Colonel K G Gharpurey I M S of their membership of the Legislative Council, and nominated Messrs. K L Panjabi I C S and W Grieve I E S in their stead.

QUADRANGULAR CRICKET

Tournev In Bombay Begins On Nov. 24

The Quadrangular Cricket Tournament which is being revived, will be held at the end of November. The Parsis will meet the Muslims on November 24-26 on the Bombay Gymkhana ground, followed by Hindus vs. Europeans on November 27-29. The winners of these matches will contest the final on Dec. 1-4.

Major C. K. Naidu has been invited to captain the Hindus.

AMERICAN TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP

Rain Holds Up Men's Singles Matches

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

FOREST HILLS, Sept. 3.

Rain is holding up the American Singles Championship which began on Saturday. Perry (holder), Lott and Wood won their opening matches against unknown opponents. There have been no surprising results up to the present.

Rain reduced to-day's play to a few matches.

BREAKS RECORD BUT LOSES HIS LIFE

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

CLEVELAND, Sept. 3.

After breaking the world's landplane speed record with 306.215 miles an hour, Douglas Davis crashed and was killed when leading Thompson in the Speed Trophy Race.

His body was found eight miles from the course.

SHEFFIELD DEFEAT CHELSEA

Leeds United Win Again In First Division

LONDON, Sept. 3.

The following are the results of football matches played in the League to-day:—

FIRST DIVISION.

Birmingham 1; West Bromwich 2; Leeds 4 Stoke 2; Leicester 5; Everton 2; Preston 1; Tottenham 0; Sheffield Wednesday 3; Chelsea 1; Wolverhampton 5; Aston Villa 2.

SECOND DIVISION.

Bolton 3. Manchester United 1; Bradford 1; Nottingham Forest 1; Burnley 5; West Ham 2; Noots County 1; Barnssley 4; Oldham 2; Swansea 2; Port Vale 4; Southamton 1.

THIRD DIVISION.

(Southern section): Coventry 4; Clapton Orient 0; Luton 4; Cardiff 0.

THIRD DIVISION.

(Northern section): Barrow 1; Rochdale 1; Crewe 2; New Brighton 3; Doncaster 2; Southport 0; Halifax 2; Rotherham 1; Lincoln 4; Mansfield 0; Stockport 0; York 0; Tranmere 2. Chesterfield 1; Walsall 0; Wrexham 0.—Reuter.

St. LEGER CALL-OVER

LONDON, Sept. 3.

The following is the Callover on the St. Leger:—

4|5 on Windsor Lad (taken and offered).

7|1 against Umidwar (offered) 15|2 taken.

100|9 Adept (offered) 100|8 taken.

15|1 Primero (offered) 100|6 taken.

100|6 Patriot King, offered.

100|6 Lozingaro (taken and offered).

20|1 Achtenan (taken and offered).

25|1 Tiberius (offered) 33|1 taken.

PLACE BETTINGS

The following are Place Bettings:—

11|8 Umidwar (offered).

11|4 Adept (taken and offered).

100|30 Primero (taken and offered).

100|30 Achtenan.

4|1 Patriot King.

3|2 Tiberius (offered).—Reuter's Special.

ENDURANCE SWIMMING

Bengali Girl Of Five Years To Attempt Record

CALCUTTA, Sept. 4.

Miss Manu Banerjee, a girl of five years, who recently gave a demonstration of endurance swimming by staying in the water for 9 hours, will attempt to establish an endurance record in the College Square Tank.—United Press.

A Muslim Fakir who was found loitering in Ghaziabad with a handsome married girl of 14 has been taken to Delhi under arrest.

Acceptances For Thursday's Races

Programme Of Only Seven Events Down For Decision

The following are the acceptances for the Fourth Day of the Poona Summer Meeting to be held on Thursday September 6:—

1st Race: 3-0 p. m.

THE ARABIAN PLATE. Distance.—1-1|4 miles.

Winner, Rs. 1,250; second, Rs. 400; third Rs. 250.

Terms for Arabs in Class III. W. A. reduced 7 lbs. Penalties.—Winners after 31st October, 1933, of a race value Rs. 1,200 or over once, 7 lbs.; thice, 12 lbs.; oftener, 16 lbs. Allowance.—Ponies 14 hands and under, 4 lbs.

Azdashir 9-5; Kurdi 9-3; Mnerab 9-0; Taj Najiyah 8-10; Naji Beg 8-10; Chhatrasal 8-10; Vortex 8-7; Gannas 8-10; Laffy 8-10; Havana 8-0; Shamil 8-10; Mint Master 8-10; Kandahar 8-10; Khairi 8-10; Hadban Beg 8-7; Dahes 8-7; Dhubooh 8-7; Al Mandoob 8-7; Punjab 8-7; Royal Crown 8-7; Kanda 8-7; Fetouh al Khair 8-7; Lila 8-7; Alharith 8-0; Jaffal 8-0; Barkhat 8-0; Dolfuss 8-0; Sayonira 8-0.

2nd Race: 3-30 p. m.

THE KATHIAWAR PLATE Distance.—6 furlongs.

Winner, Rs. 1,700; second, Rs. 600; third, Rs. 250.

A Handicap for Indian Horses in Class IV.

Redress 10-7; Rejoice 10-1; Honeysuckle 9-0; Colombian 7-9; Vignette 8-11; Spring Song 7-0; Sanguine 8-7; Czardas 7-4; Old Scar 8-5; Prince Shivaji 7-13; Poetry 7-11; Belle of York 7-9; Malaya 7-7; Krishna Kumar 7-4.

3rd Race: 4-0 p. m.

THE ROXY PLATE.—(Div. I.) Distance.—6 furlongs.

Winner, Rs. 1,700; second, Rs. 600; third, Rs. 250.

A Handicap for Horses in Class IV.

Raghubeer 9-7; Oratorio 9-4; Generous 9-2; Redress 9-0; Belford 8-13; Irish Right 8-13; Lone Dollar 8-9; Uptojinks 8-5; Meredian 8-5; Clairette 8-5; Ascalon 8-5; Sly Abbot 8-3; Bombshell 8-2; Silver Lady II 7-11; Thaxted 7-0.

4th Race: 4-30 p. m.

THE RUFFORD PLATE. Distance—1-1|4 miles.

Winner, Rs. 3,000; second, Rs. 1,000; third Rs. 500.

A Handicap for Horses in Class III.

Chivalresque 9-9; Alienist 8-12; Turlogh 8-9; Dandy Brush 7-12; Prince Khan 8-7; Zorawar 8-7; Cymro 8-6; Superlative 8-0; Bridgethorn 7-13; Silver Salmon 7-10; Manipura or 7-10.

5th Race: 5-0 p. m.

THE DUNSTALL HANDICAP. Distance—1-1|4 miles.

Winner, Rs. 4,000; second, Rs. 1,250; third, Rs. 500.

A Handicap for Horses in Class II.

Buland 9-2; Corcy 9-2; Bucentaur 9-2; Follow Me 8-13; Carnelian 8-9; Draughtsman 8-4; Galloping Major 7-12; Iran 7-9; Fine Knight 7-4.

6th Race: 5-30 p. m.

THE ROXY PLATE. (Div. II) Distance.—6 furlongs.

Winner, Rs. 1,700; second, Rs. 600; third, Rs. 250.

A Handicap for Horses in Class IV.

Irish Shadow 9-7; Doreda 9-5; Last Adventure 9-4; Miss Mount 9-2; Burnley 9-0; Billaidee 9-0; Tijiro 8-9; Rose-water 8-8; Naldor 8-7; Miss Tina 8-7; Miss Fisher 8-7; Forecat 8-6; Sassaby 8-5; Rejoice 8-4; Hatless 8-1; Kailash 7-12; Cherrymoir 7-11; Quick Image 7-11; Bachelor's Bess 7-7; Over 7-0.

7th Race: 6-0 p. m.

THE IRAQ PLATE. Distance.—1 mile.

Winner, Rs. 2,500; second, Rs. 750; third, Rs. 500.

A Handicap for Arabs in Class I.

Yawir Awar 9-13; Shaiban 7-4; Al Hamil 9-5, Vershan 9-5, Burgess 8-5; Saifuldowla 8-4; Sarsam 8-4 Funny Face 8-3; Tennyson 7-12; Rushdi 7-11; Hakim Pasha 7-10; Rustom 7-10; Kabalia 7-9; Bulbul Hazar 7-8; Quarry 7-7; Regard 7-6; Ghaflah 7-6; Fiery Face 7-0.

BOMBAY STRIKE RELIEF FUND

Sub-Committee Gives Particulars Of Receipts & Expenditure

The Relief Sub-Committee of the Joint Strike Committee Bombay writes:—

The League against Imperialism, London, sent an amount of £96 received by them through the International Labour Defence. The sum was sent to us with definite instructions that it should be exclusively used for the relief of the Strikers who received wounds during the firings and lathi charges and also those that were imprisoned to various terms of Imprisonment. The Relief Committee issued a handbill sometime back calling applications for assistance from these funds. In addition to the above there was also another amount of Rs. 100 collected by the Vidyarthi Sahayak Mandal of Ahmedabad, was received by us. The committee met and decided to allot the money in the following manner.

RECEIPTS.

Cheque from the League Agt. Imperialism £96 Rs. 1.250, received from V. M. Ahmedabad Rs. 100, total Rs. 1,350.

EXPENDITURE.

Court expenses, Lawyers' fees stamps for strikers cases Rs. 325, relief for outside centres, Sholapur, Nagpur Rs. 100. appeal expenses Rs. 100, Printing expenses Rs. 25, amount set aside for relief of strikers wounded in firing and Lathi charge Rs. 800, total Rs. 1,350.

Out of the amount set aside for relief, the committee has already distributed an amount of Rs. 500, amongst 82 persons, who had suffered Jail or were wounded in the firings and lathi charges. One of them Narsoo Bhicaji who was seriously wounded in a Lathi charge and has since Committee. Another striker Shivram Sakharam who was wounded in the Elphinstone road firing has been given Rs. 50. He is still in the K. E. M. Hospital lying in a precarious condition.

The amount for relief being very small it was a very difficult task to distribute the small sum between a great number of people who sought relief. The lowest amount paid as relief is one rupee while the highest has been Rs. 50.

JAIL BIRD SENT BACK TO JAIL

Mr. I. S. Haji, Presidency Magistrate, Mazagaon, sentenced on Tuesday Gafoor alias Jamal, son of Abdul Rahiman, to 18 months R. I. under Sec. 128 of the C.P.A.

Accused was an externee under Sec. 27 of the City Police Act and had been deported from Bombay for two years. He was arrested on August 25th, for returning to Bombay before the externment period was over and without police permit.

A man of many aliases with 6 previous convictions to his credit the accused was sentenced as above.

He pleaded guilty to the charge

BILL TO REGULATE MONEY-LENDING

In pursuance of the motion passed by the Legislative Council on August 18, the Government of Bombay have published in the Bombay Government Gazette, Part V of August 23, with a view to eliciting public opinion, Mr. Syed Munawar's Bill to regulate the money-lending business. The Bill is intended to exercise a check on unscrupulous money-lenders, as well as on reckless borrowers who hamitually indulge in borrowing and generally to control the profession of money-lending which, the author says, has assumed menacing aspect in this Presidency. Those who are interested in the proposed measure are requested to send in their opinions to the Secretary, Legislative Council, before 20th November next. The vernacular translations of the Bill have already been published in the Gazette.

The marriage of Sjt. M. R. Bhattathiripad with Sreemathy Uma Devi (widow of late E. V. N. Nambudiri) will come off at 8 a.m. on 13th inst. at "Resikasadan," Trithala at the residence of Sjt. V. T. Bhattathiripad.

City And Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Shravan Vad 12, 1990.
Muslim: Jamadi-ul-Avval 25, 1353.
Parsi: Gatha 4, 1303.
Sunrise: 6h. 24m.
Sunset: 6h. 51m.
High Water: 10-28, 22-13.
Low Water: 3-13, 16-44.

Y. M. C. A. (Student Branch): Public lecture on "Scottish Universities" by Prof. J. Maclean, Bowen Memorial Hall, Lamington Road, 6-30 p.m.

Mr. Nariman's lecture on India's Pact and Present", Brotherhood Hall, 6-30 p.m.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS

"God—Where Is He?" will be the subject of a free, public lecture to be followed by questions and answers at the Hall of the United Lodge of Theosophists, Jehangir Wadia Building, 51 Esplanade Road, Bombay today (Wednesday) evening at 6-15.

PUBLIC LECTURE

Under the auspices of the Ratjestar Mandal, Mr. J. B. Vatcha will deliver a public lecture in Gujrati on "Parsi Poet Rustam P. Hamjiar and Hindu poet Premanand of the 18th Century" at the K. R. Cama Oriental Institute Hall, Fort, to-day (Wednesday) at 6 p.m. (S.T.) when the Hindu Poet and Critic Mr. Chandarshanker N. Pandya, Advocate will preside.

THE KSHATRIYA UNION CLUB.

The Secretary of the above Institution hereby draws the attention of the members that the special general meetings called on Sunday, the 9th September 1934 at 4 and 4-30 p.m. will be held in the Hall of "Radha Bhuvan", premises of Bro. Krishnarao Harischandra Kovarkar, (1st Carpenter Street, Khetwady, Bombay), instead of in the hall of Y.M.H.A. as previously announced.

STANDING COMMITTEE MEETING

The next Weekly Meeting of the Standing Committee will be held on Friday, the 14th inst. at 3-30 p.m. (Bombay Time), instead of Wednesday the 12th inst. as usual, the latter day being a Public Holiday.

GHATKOPAR CONGRESS COMMITTEE

The adjourned meeting of the members of the General Board of the Ghatkopar Congress Committee will be held to-morrow (Thursday) at 9 p.m. at the Rastriya Shala when the election office-bearers of Ghatkopar Congress Committee will be held.

POSTAL NOTICE

Superscribed Mails for Singapore, Penang and Japan per S. S. "Pacific Maru" will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 6-30 p.m. on Wednesday the 5th instant.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS

The N. Y K. Steamer "Toyama Maru" left Kobe for Bombay via ports of Call on the 3rd instant, and is expected to arrive here on or about the 30th inst

Clan Line Steamer Clan Macbrayne arrived at London on 3rd morning.

FROM TO-DAY

WEDNESDAY, 5TH SEPT. To-day, To-morrow Fri. Sat. & Sunday at 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.

HERE'S THE BIG BOY OF ALL 1934 MUSICAL FUN SHOWS!

GIRLS! . . . See that beauty chorus of 1500 wrapped in cellophane!

MUSIC! . . . To give you a bath-tub repertoire for months to come!

LAUGHS! . . . To send you swinging on the theatre's chandeliers!

M-G-M.'s Musical Cocktail of Gaiety, Melody and GIRLS — GIRLS — GIRLS!

LAUREL & HARDY
JIMMY DURANTE
LUPE VELEZ
POLLY MORAN
JACK PEARL
FRANCES WILIAMS
TED HEALY and his STOOGES
MICKY MOUSE and his
HOT CHOCOLATE SOLDIERS
CHARLES BUTTERWORTH
GEORGE GIVOT

At the Theatre Magnificent The REGAL

FREE LIST SUSPENDED

THE CAPITOL

DAILY, at 6-30 & 10 p.m. MATINEES at 4 p.m. on Thurs. & Fri.

RKO-RADIO Picture

GIRLS & GIGGLES—BEAUTY & BEDLAM!

3 SONG-HITS!

Free List Suspended.

BOMB EXPLOSION AT POST OFFICE

Boy Injured & Removed To Hospital

LARKANA, Sept. 4.

Commotion prevailed in the Larkana Post Office when a Hindu lad on dropping a letter in the post box was enveloped in fire and smoke and was deafened due to a terrific bomb explosion. The injured lad was removed to the hospital.

The police recorded the statements of the people including the Post Master and certain houses were searched but nothing incriminating was discovered.

Further investigation is proceeding.—United Press.

SENAPATI BAPAT LOSES WEIGHT

RATNAGIRI, Sept. 4.

Annasahib Dastane, Secretary, Maharashtra Provincial Congress Committee and Mr. S. G. Ranade came here to interview Senapati Bapat who is in the local prison.

They interviewed Senapati yesterday. His health is reported to be sound, though he has lost some weight.—A.P.

DAILY AMUSEMENTS

REGAL—"Hollywood Party" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
Matinee at 4 p.m. on Thursday and Friday.

CAPITOL—"Hips, Hips, Hooray". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.

PATHE—"The Trumpet Blows". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

MINERVA—"Ruplekha". Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.

KRISHNA—"Soneki-Chidia" or "Vismi-Sadi". Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.

IMPERIAL —"Dukhtar-E-Hind" or "Bharati Bala". Daily at 5-30 8 and 10-30 p.m.

MAJESTIC—"Devaki" or "Krishna Janma". Time as usual.

PALACE—"Queen Christina". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
Morning shows to-day, Thursday and Friday, at 10-30 a.m. ("City Lights")

WELLINGTON—"It's a Cop". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.

WEST END—"Toofan Mail". Time as usual.

GLOBE—"Ajameel". Daily at 3 45, 5-30 8, and 10-45 p.m.

EDWARD—"King Kong". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m. Morning show on Thursday and Friday at 10-30 a.m. "Lal-e-Yamen).

EMPIRE—"Evergreen". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

SUPER TALKIE—"Vaman Avtar". Daily at 3, 5-30, 8 and 10-45 p.m.

CARLTON—"Wonder Bar". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

ROXY—"Bottoms Up". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m

EXCELSIOR—"Two Seconds". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.

Empire Broadcasting

7-15 p.m. Time signal from Big Ben. News Bulletin. 7-30 p.m. A pianoforte interlude. British variety instrumentalists (gramophone records). 8-15 p.m. Second Claim, a love story by Theodora Benson: arranged for broadcasting in dramatic form by Cecil Madden. 8-35 p.m. The Bournemouth Municipal Orchestra, conductor, Sir Dan Godfrey, relayed from the Pavilion, Bournemouth. 9-15 p.m. South American Music, a programme of gramophone records. 9-45 .pm. Dance music. 10-30 p.m. News Bulletin. 10-45 p. m. Reginald Dixon at the organ of the Tower Ballroom, Blackpool.

To-day On Radio

12 noon. Time signal. Indian Selected Hour. 1 p.m. Bombay market rates. European Lunch Time Music. 2 p.m. Close down.

5 p.m. Time signal. European Ladies' Hour. Household Talk. 5-30 p.m. Relay of Music from Regal Cinema, 6-30 p.m. Instrumental Music. 7-30 p. m. Interval. 8 p.m. Empire Relay if reception is satisfactory. 8-45 p.m. General and commercial News in Hindi. 9-10 p.m. "Topics of to-day"—Talk. 9-20 p.m. Weather and other news. 9-30 p.m Musical Comedy Selections. 10 p.m. SB The Bombay Studio Orchestra. 11 p.m. Close down.

TREASURY BILLS SALES.

Tenders for Rs. 1 1/2 crores of three months' Treasury Bills were opened on Tuesday, the 4th September 1934. Total amount offered was Rs. 2,93,50,000. Tenders at Rs. 99-10-6 were accepted in full and those at Rs. 99-10-3 received approximately 48 per cent. Lower tenders were rejected. The total amount of accepted tenders was Rs. 1,50,00,000 and the average rate Rs. 1-6-10 per annum.

Tenders for three months' bills to the amount of Rs. 1,50,00,000 will be received on Tuesday, the 11th September 1934. Successful tenders should make payment of the amount of accepted tenders on Friday, the 14th September 1934. Other conditions are as usual.

Intermediate three months' Treasury Bills sold from the 29th August to the 3rd September 1934 amounted to Rs. 1,29,75,000. The sale of intermediate Treasury Bills has been discontinued.

"E" WARD CONGRESS COMMITTEE

A meeting of the "E" Ward Managing Council will be held to-day (Wednesday) at 8-30 p.m. (S.T.) at Sjt. S. K. Pupala's place, 6th Kamathipura St.

PHOTOS AND COMMUNICATIONS

For The Saturday Cinema Page

As the office of the "Bombay Chronicle" will remain closed on Friday cinema owners and studio executives are requested to send their communications so as to reach this office on Thursday.

Photographs and cliches or "mats" must as usual reach the office this evening.

GANDHI JAYANTI KHADI SALES

Call To Sevaks And Sevikas

Vithaldas V. Jerajani, Agent, A. I. S. A. Bombay Branch, Bombay, writes:—

Invitations have been sent to persons who enthusistically took up the work of canvassing Khadi orders last year on the occasion of the 65th Gandhi Jayanti. Requests have been made to them this year also for their kind co-operation and active help for making the forthcoming Gandhi Birth Day Anniversary celebration a unique success by canvassing large number of Khadi orders in Bombay and Suburbs.

Replies received so far in the office show that a large number of them have consented to give their possible help to this work this year also. It is hoped that Khadi sales worth Rs. two lacs will be effected this year with the help of Sevikas and Sevaks.

MIDWEEK'S PROGRAMME

At The Regal

A "Revolving Bar" and a "Musical Wall" are two of the amazing mechanical pictorial effects that embellish Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer's latest multi-star spectacle "Hollywood Party" which opens on Wednesday the 5th Sept. at the Regal Theatre. In one, a chromium-plated bar, covered with pretty girls, revolves to music in a spectacular effect. "The Musical Wall" is composed of a great orchestra suspended in mid air. Both serve to add colourful spectacle to the picture, an entirely new type of entertainment, in which a logical drama has woven into it, as an intergral part, an amazing sequence of great ballet numbers, 1500 beautiful girls in cellophane costumes, great glass settings, thrills, comedy and romance. Three noted song teams, Rodgers and Hart, Kahn and Donaldson, and Brown and Freed, prepared the song hits of the picture. By an amazing camera trick Mickey Mouse appears with human actors, and presents a Walt Disney "Silly Symphony" in which "Hot Chocolate Soldiers," new popular song hit is featured. A lion is loosed by Laurel and Hardy to stampede a party—Jimmy Durante wrestles with it Laurel and Hardy figure with Lupe Velez, in a hilarious comedy sequence. Through the story runs the love romance of Eddie Quillan and June Clyde. The story was written by Howard Dietz and Arthur Kober and produced with a cast that includes "Mickey Mouse" as created by Walt Disney. Jimmy Durante, Laurel and Hardy, Lupe Velez, Charles Butterworth, Polly Moran, Frances Williams, Ted Healy and Stooges, June Clyde, Eddie Quillan, Richard Carle and other.

Mr. NARSINHRAO'S 75th BIRTHDAY

Forbes Gujarati Sabha's Celebration

A meeting was held at Forbes Gujerati Sabha Hall on Sunday evening under the presidency of Sjt. K. M. Munshi to celebrate the occasion of Sjt. Narsinhrao B. Divetia, the well-known Gujerati scholar, completing his 75th birthday anniversary and entering on his 76th year, when a large number of Mr. Divatia's pupils was present. Sjts. S. C. Ravel, and Bhanushanker B. Vyas spoke enlogising the unique services rendered to Gujerati literature by Sjt. Divatia in his contributions both in prose and verse. They referred to the works of the host, and said they were written in inimitable style, which has much enriched Gujerati literature.

The President also spoke enlogistically about Sjt. Divatia's invaluable contribution to literature.

THE LOHANA DEBATING UNION

Under the auspices of the above Union, an Elocution Competition of the Lohana Undergraduates will be held (Thursday) the 13th September at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the undermentioned place. Any one of the following subjects should be selected. Prospective candidates should submit their names with the subject selected to the undersigned on or before the 12th instant.

Subjects:—English, Swadeshism; Modern Press, Economic Problems of India, Modern Civilization, Socialism. Has British Rule Benefited India? Gujarati:

Three prizes of Rs. 10, Rs. 7, and Rs. 5 respectively will be awarded to the first three successful candidates. The decision of the judges shall be final.

Please write to the Hon. Secretary, Sheth N. E. and B. M. Lohana Boarding House, China Baug, Girgaon Back Road, Bombay 4.

DEORUKHKER EXPLAINS

Problems Before Harijan Conference

In a statement to the "United Press" Mr B. J. Deorukhker the Organising Secretary, All-India Nationalist Harijan Conference says in reply to the statement issued by Mr S. K. Patil, General Secretary, Bombay Provincial Congress Committee:—

"I have seen the statement issued by Mr. S. K. Patil General Secretary, Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, regarding the Nationalist Harijan Conference to be held in Bombay during the Congress session Before sending the statement we discussed the Conference subject, and I have given complete idea of the mischief-makers who are issuing statements in the Press. I have told Mr. Patil that we have decided to hold the Conference in spite of his opposition. Those Harijans who are Congressmen and have paid or will pay the four-anna fee and produce Congress receipt will be allowed to take part in the Conference.

"The organisers of the proposed Conference never published or tried to show that the Conference is being convened by the B.P.C.C., and I am glad that Mr. Patil did well to reply to a Poona man who claims to be a custodian of the Poona pact.

CHANGING POONA PACT?

"As the Congress will reject the White Paper, the members of the Harijan community are very much anxious to know what will be the fate of the Poona Pact, as the recommendations of the Poona pact are included in the White Paper.

"Besides that, there are two elections in the Poona Pact. The Harijan community is too poor to bear the expenses of these two elections and therefore, they will try to have one instead of these two. So it is proposed to consider the proposal made by Dr. Ambedkar to Mahatmaji before going to London. Under the Poona Pact, the Nationalist Harijans have no chance to get into the Councils, and therefore, there must be some understanding between the Congressmen and Harijan Congressmen regarding future election.

PACT WITH AMBEDKAR

"A proposal also has been made by the Harijans to forget all differences between the two parties among the Harijans and to join hands with Ambedkar party for election purposes under the Reforms Councils. In addition to this, they will consider the formation of a Harijan party with the Congress to safeguard the interests of the Harijan community.

"As regards the attempt of throwing mud at me by reference to collection of funds for the proposed Conference. I have to bring to public notice that so far, I have neither collected a single pie for the proposed conference nor have I authorised anybody to do so.

"The confusion of mixing collections made for the Harijan Conference held in 1932 to support Rajah-Moonje Pact and joint electorate with the present conference is simply mischievous. The proper persons from whom accounts for the last conference must be asked are Mr. P Baloo, the Chairman of the Reception Committee and Mr. Narahan Sadoba Kajrolker, one of the treasurers who have rushed to the press to disown me and their association with proposed conference. They alone do not constitute the Harijan community" —United Press.

KRISHNA ANNIVERSARY

NAWALGARH (Jaipur) Sept. 3.

The anniversary was celebrated here by the staff and students of the local B. A. V. High School. Seth Moti Lal Chokhani took the chair. Interesting lectures on the life of the Lord were delivered by Pt. Radhey Shyam Misra, the Headmaster, Mr. Jawahir Jain, Pt. Har Saran Rawat and Pt. Sitaram Shastri.

Dramatic performances of serious and comical character performed by the students greatly interested the audience which included the prominent gentry and the officials. Several prizes to the deserving actors were announced by the admirers.

INDIANS IN ZANZIBAR

Cutch State Peoples Telegram

The accompanying is a copy of the telegram about Zanzibar discriminatory legislation from the President of Cutchi Prajakiya Parishad to the Private Secretary to the Viceroy:—

Council Cutch People's Conference view with grave concern Zanzibar Government's hurried ex-propriatory Anti-Indian Legislation, grossly unjust and fraught with serious consequence to inter-Imperial relations. On behalf of Indians affected who are mostly Cutchis, we beg earnestly to advise His Majesty's Government to withhold assent to oppressive measures.

In And Around Bombay

(From Our Staff Correspondents)

Motor Accidents

Bombay is having motor accidents almost every day. On some days two or three accidents occur in the city. Many motorists, however, still seem to be careless of their own lives as well as others and continue to drive recklessly. It would seem strange, however, that at a place where they are supposed to be more careful than anywhere else some of them drive on the wrong side and many times accidents have been averted by a hair's breadth. There are two entrances at the Esplanade Police Court, one to get in and the other to get out. "In" and "Out" boards are put outside the entrance and yet some cars are driven in through the "Out" entrance. Those who walk in the compound of the Esplanade Police Court thinking that they are quite safe are suddenly taken unwares by the onrush of a motor car by the "out" entrance. All this happens in front of the Police Station but somehow or other no one seems to take notice.

Half-anna Tram Tickets

It is a fairly long time since the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company introduced the experimental system of half-anna fares on certain routes during certain hours in this city. The system, as it is, is most defective. The issuing of half-anna tickets during specified hours many a time causes confusion. On Esplanade Road, for instance, half-anna tickets are available between Flora Fountain and Dhobi Talao and Dhobi Taloo and Thakurdwar between the hours of 11 a.m. and 4 p.m. But a question arises how the time is to be decided. So far as accurate timing and regularity are concerned, the Tramway Service in our city can hardly be said to be satisfactory. The cars are not always found to be working according to the scheduled times of the Company. If any passenger gets into any car where the half-anna fare system is in force during specified hours either according to his own watch, or in case of dispute, according to the watch of other passenger or passengers in the same car, he must get the half-ticket asked for or else he should at once be allowed to get down.

The best method to avoid all the trouble would be for the Company to introduce the system of half-anna fares throughout for short distances, irrespective of time limitations. This will save all the inconvenience and trouble and more people would be getting the real benefit of the system. The present system is a defective one, so far as the question of timing is concerned, and deserves to be mended at once.

THREE PAPERS' FUND

Amounts To Rs. 236506-7-10

Our Readers have up to date subscribed Rs. 2,36,506-7-10 to the Three Papers fund out of total amounts sent to the Bihar Central Relief Fund up to date Rs. 2,30,904-12-0.

List of Earthquake Relief Fund received up to 4-9-34 as below:—

M. Gulabdas and Co.	25	0	0
Mignea	10	0	0
Savita Guya	11	8	0
Sha Valji Devchand	5	0	0
Simay Maneksha Anklesaria	10	0	0
Merwanji Bamanji Dudha	5	0	0
Third Time	5	0	0
Bombay Grams and Seeds Association Ltd.	7	0	0
A. N. Billimoria 2nd Instalment	10	0	0
Fourth Time	10	0	0
Mrs. R. E. Daves President Hindi Stree Mandal Kobe Japan	797	1	5
Shri Cutchhi Jain Gurjar Mahajan Through Sha Anupchand Dharsi Matunga	150	0	0
Vaishya Yunak Sangh Bombay	209	5	6
C V Divan Executor of the Late Mr. Chhaganlal Virchand through Daphtary Fereira and Divan	1000	0	0

RAILWAY TIMINGS

AT VICTORIA TERMINUS.

Trains	Arrivals. H.M.
Madras Mail	6 00
Peshawar and Lucknow Express	6 15
Calcutta Mail via Nagpur	7 50
Calcutta Mail via Chheoki	9 00
Madras Express	10 15
Deccan Queen	10 25
Poona Mail	11 40
Punjab Mail	13 15
Nagpur Express	14 40
Poona Fast Passenger	16 00
Poona Express	19 10
Allahabad Express	20 45
	Departures.
Allahabad Express	7 15
Poona Express	8 00
Poona Fast Passenger	12 00
Madras Express	13 45
Poona Mail	15 30
Punjab Mail	16 05

AT BOMBAY CENTRAL.

Mail, Express and Passenger trains Arrivals at Bombay Central.

		H.M.
No. 8	Up Passenger	5 35
No. 20	Up Delhi Express	6 00
No. 2	Up Gujarat Mail	6 45
No. 10	Up Kathiawar Mail	7 50
*No. 4	Up Frontier Mail	8 55
No. 12	Up Passenger	14 50
No. 16	Up Kathiawar Express	19 05
No. 6	Up Passenger	20 55

Departures from Bombay Central.

		H.M.
No. 15	Down Kathiawar Express	8 45
No. 9	Down Passenger	8 55
No. 11	Down Passenger	13 35
No. 1	Down Gujarat Mail	20 25
No. 3	Down Frontier Mail	21 15
No. 5	Down Kathiawar Mail	21 30
No. 19	Down Delhi Express	22 00
No. 7	Down Passenger	22 15

ARRIVALS AT BALLARD PIER.

*On Saturday only for Passengers going to Europe	9 05
Deccan Queen	17 15
Calcutta Mail via Nagpur	17 30
Calcutta Mail via Chheoki	21 15
Nagpur Express	21 30
Madras Mail	22 00
Peshawar and Lucknow Express	23 00

"F" WARD DISTRICT CONGRESS

A monthly meeting of the Council of the "F" Ward District Congress Committee will be held to-day (Wednesday) at 8 p.m (S.T.) at the Committee's office, Parel Bombay No. 12.

Remittances To The British Treasury

(In pounds sterling).

Sterling purchased in India during the week ending the 1st September 1934 890,000; from 1st April to 1st September 1934 12,192,000.

Net transfers to the Home Treasury from Paper Currency Reserve in England during the week ending the 1st September 1934 nil; from 1st April to 1st September 1934 —2,250,000.

Total during the week ending the 1st September 1934 890,000; from 1st April to 1st September 1934 9,942,000.

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The Bombay Chronicle

Red House, Parsi Bazar Street, Fort.

BOMBAY WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1934

CONGRESS & ELECTIONS

The Congress Working Committee, which is to meet at Wardha on Saturday next, will make one more attempt to prevent a serious split in the Congress camp on the issue of the Communal Award. It appears from the interview that our representative had with Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel on the subject that Mr. Aney forwarded to him the resolutions of the Nationalist Party's Conference at Calcutta for consideration by the Working Committee. The Sardar, too, is naturally anxious to give both Pandit Malaviya and Mr. Aney one more chance to explore the possibilities of an amicable settlement between the Congress and their new Party. We welcome the renewed attempt at a settlement in the hope that the Pandit and Mr. Aney will realise in time the evil consequences of their open revolt against the Congress and will be satisfied with Mahatma Gandhi's offer to give due latitude to conscientious objectors to the Working Committee's resolution on the Award.

Possibility Of Settlement

While every attempt at preventing or minimising friction between the Congress and the Nationalist Party should, of course, be welcomed, it is necessary to emphasise the point that disastrous consequences will follow the reversal or any serious modification of the Working Committee's resolution on the Award. Sardar Vallabhbhai himself has made it quite clear that the Committee cannot "take up any other position than the one it did at the Bombay and Benares meetings." "Subject to that," he rightly adds, "there is room for arriving at arrangements which would eliminate or reduce friction between the Congress and the Nationalist Party." He points out that this can be done, among other ways, either on the basis of Gandhiji's offer regarding conscientious objectors or "by regulating the election campaign of the two sets of candidates." The latter method can hardly be called a full settlement and, moreover, it is a question of detail that can best be left to the Parliamentary Board. But Gandhiji's offer has possibilities of a genuine settlement if the two parties come to an understanding regarding the selection of candidates by the Parliamentary Board. Indeed if an understanding is arrived at on this point there is no need for any new party within the Congress. Pandit Malaviya is reported to have remarked on several occasions that he does not expect either the White Paper or the Award to be scrapped because of opposition from the country but that he is only anxious that the British people should not carry away the impression that India has tacitly approved of the Award. If that is his only anxiety, we do not see why he should not be satisfied with the Indian National Congress, which is far more representative than the Assembly, adopting a resolution on the lines of the Working Committee's resolution, which duly expresses the shortcomings of the Award.

Wanted Active Propaganda

Whether the Working Committee effects any real settlement with the Nationalist Party, it is necessary for the Parliamentary Board and its candidates to be far more active in its propaganda than they have been so far. It is unwise for them to rely too much on the prestige of the Congress and the people's loyalty to it. They should particularly beware of the attempts made by certain Congressmen themselves to undermine that loyalty by misrepresentations of various kinds. During the last few weeks the Congress attitude towards the Award has been most scandalously misrepresented by designing communalists. It is necessary for the Parliamentary Board to counteract this campaign of misrepresentation by explaining fully and lucidly, in leaflets and pamphlets that can be read and re-read on various occasions, the justification for the Congress resolution on the Award. With regard to several other issues, too, such as the Constituent Assembly, a great deal more educative propaganda is necessary than is at present attempted by the Parliamentary Board, its candidates and Congress Committees in general. It is utterly wrong for these Committees to believe that the elections are the concern only of the Board and its candidates. Congress prestige has been staked in the elections, which in fact constitute a straight contest between Congress and Government. If it is desired that the country as a whole should rally round the Congress, it is the duty of every Congress Committee and every Congressman to help to the utmost the Parliamentary Board and its candidates in their election propaganda.

Honourable Offer

A "Forward" report says that Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose has invited Government to prove the "ex-parte" allegations publicly made against him in the Assembly by no less a responsible official than the Home Member himself. Mr. Bose offers to be tried by a Tribunal consisting of the Officiating Chief Justice of Calcutta, the Law Member of the Government of India and Sir B. L. Mitter, ex-Law Member and present Executive Councillor of the Bengal Government—men whose eminent suitability for the job will be readily admitted by the Government. No offer could be more reasonable or more worthy of acceptance, unless, of course, it is the settled position of Government that a responsible representative of theirs can impugn the honour of a person without owing any moral obligation to substantiate the charge through a fair trial.

"Gravely Unsatisfactory"

The disclosures made by the Public Accounts Appropriation Committee with regard to the Sukkur Barrage Accounts call for serious notice both from the Government and the public. Particularly objectionable are the wide powers given to the Chief Engineer and other officers to give contracts without calling for tenders. One grave consequence of such powers is that 61 per cent of the expenditure is said to have been held under objection by the Accountant-General. It is amazing that no vouchers were obtained for payments amounting to Rs. 23 lakhs. Laxity of this kind thoroughly justifies the remark of the Auditor-General that the situation is gravely unsatisfactory. With the Back Bay scandals fresh in everyone's mind the Government cannot afford to be complacent about the Barrage administration and finance.

A Discreditable Monopoly

To what extent Government are sincere in their professions about Indianisation may be gauged from some tell-tale figures about appointments in Ordnance Factories owned by them. In reply to a question in the Council of State the Commander-in-Chief laid on the table a statement showing that almost all the higher posts are filled by Europeans. All the ten Works Managers are Europeans, as are all the 21 Assistant Works Managers, except that an Indian is under training for the post of Assistant Manager. All the eight Principal Foremen are Europeans; and even as regards other Foremen 58 are Europeans as against only one, who is Indian. This virtual monopoly for Europeans in India is a discreditable state of things, for which there can be no justification whatsoever. It would be ridiculous to contend that competent Indians in larger numbers could not be trained for the posts in question. If merit were the real test of fitness, not one non-Indian need have been imported.

IN THE LAW COURTS

The Priests Of Justice

(By N. H. P.)

Thanks to the courtesy of the "Bombay Chronicle" the public has, in the last few days, been permitted to hear some of the moaning at the Bar. The profession of lawyers, as at present constituted is an importation from the West. In ancient India justice was administered by the Sovereign with the assistance of councillors who were to act as assessors or advisers of the King. They were required to be men skilled in matters of law, sprung from good families, truthful and impartial. Where owing to other avocations it was not possible for the King to preside in person, he delegated this duty to a Judge called "Pradvivaka" who sat along with his councillors, called "Sabhyas." The latter must be well versed in the Vedas, Meemansa, Dharma Shastras and Grammar. They must be lovers of truth and be absolutely impartial. Persons ignorant of the habits and usages of the country were to be avoided. Besides these, people learned in the law who attended the Court were allowed to give their own opinion on a disputed point of law to prevent perversion of justice. Manu (Chapter 8, S. 13) further insisted that such a person became a sinner if he did not speak out what was proper. They acted as "amicus curiae" and their opinion, though entitled to consideration, was not binding on the King. A councillor, however, was by reason of his position, "a member of the Court" and it was his duty to remonstrate with the King where he pursued the path of injustice. On the other hand the duty of a lawyer ended when he gave out his opinion. In some cases, according to Sukraniti a litigant who was unacquainted with law and its intricacies could exercise the right of being represented by a paid advocate. The Niyogi, as he was called, received his remuneration on a graduated scale varying from 1-16th to 5-8ths per cent of the value of the matter in litigation. The law punished him if he was found to have received a sum above the scheduled rate. The functions of the Niyogis were discharged by duly qualified men and they were punished if found guilty of corrupt conduct. Where a person had been charged of having committed a serious crime he was denied the privilege of being represented by counsel.

Mohammadan Period

During the Mohammadan period, litigants were freely permitted to be represented by agents or Vakils learned in law. Before pleading, they were required to furnish themselves with a vakalatnama or mukhtarnama giving them authority to appear on behalf of suitors. The duties of Muftis and Qazis, two important functionaries under Mohamman polity, may be compared to those of the Roman Juris auctores and the Judex respectively. The Mufti interpreted the law and pronounced it by means of "fatwas", which the Qazi who sat as the judge was bound to follow.

Whether for good or evil, the Western system of the profession has come to stay. The outside public regards it as parasitic and unproductive, catering to the vindictive and quarrelsome or aggressive or grabbing tendencies in man. Inside the profession, there is much unemployment. It was recently remarked by a County Magistrate in England that he knew of a Barrister who had only one meal in the course of four days. Although the state of affairs, regarding lawyers in India, is perhaps not so bad as in England it cannot be denied that the condition here is pitiful in the extreme.

Several remedies have been suggested for this deplorable state of affairs e.g. reduction of costs of litigation and the administration of justice, imposition of a limit to the number of practitioners for each court and the establishment of a provident fund for lawyers. A more far-reaching suggestion is that the lawyer should be made "an officer of the court" in the real sense, both as regards discipline and emoluments, instead of acting as an agent of the litigant. It is said that if this is done we shall have calm, dispassionate minds, both for each party, litigating and sifting the facts and points of view, absolutely regardless of result

(Continued on page 8).

THE PATNA DECISION

Country Cannot Allow Those Who Have Betrayed India To Re-enter The Legislatures In Order To Misrepresent Popular Wishes And Impede The Nation's Progress Towards Swaraj

By Pandit Govind Vallabh Pant.

I.

The Indian National Congress does not stand in need of any introduction to the men and women of India. For no less than fifty years the Congress has laboured assiduously for the vindication of national honour and for the freedom of the country. During this period, the national organisation has grown in strength and vigour, while for the last fifteen years it has been engaged in a unique struggle for the emancipation of the people of this ancient land, under the matchless and inspiring leadership of Mahatma Gandhi. The call of the Congress has ever been met with a hearty response. Millions have made voluntary sacrifices, thousands have courted imprisonment and willingly undergone all sorts of privations and hardships, and hundreds have dedicacted their lives at the altar of the motherland at its bidding. The Congress stands unequivocally for complete national independence. The Congress has, however, to take note of the exigencies of the situation and to adjust its programme and methods of work accordingly.

The Patna Decision

In view of the present situation, the All-India Congress Committee decided at Patna in May last that mass and individual civil disobedience should be suspended in accordance with the advice given by Mahatma Gandhi in his statement of April 5 last and it also appointed a Parliamentary Board to organise the entry of Congressmen into legislatures. The present franchise is most unsatisfactory and the electorate is not constituted so as to represent the people fully. Still the Congress Parliamentary Board appeals to the electorate for unqualified support to the Congress candidates that it has set up in accordance with the A.I.C.C. resolution of Patna.

Its Justification

The question may be raised as to the reason why the Congress should give any thought to these legislatures. The political developments and accounts of the Legislative Assembly and Provincial Councils for the last four years should furnish the answer. The Congress definitely adopted the goal of complete independence at Lahore and in pursuance of its object gave the British Government and its agents in India a fight which thrilled this country, convulsed the British Empire and evoked the interest and admiration of the civilised world. The struggle was suspended by a truce between the Government of India and the Congress. Gandhi-Irwin Pact was signed on 5th March 1931 and Mahatma Gandhi was persuaded to proceed to England as the sole plenipotentiary of the Congress and as representative of the masses of India to place the National Demands before the representatives of the British Government. And what was the response of the British Imperialists to the case presented by Mahatma Gandhi? The Government made peace impossible, tore up the Gandhi-Irwin Pact and a fresh and more ruthless repression than ever before was launched on Mahatma Gandhi's return to the Indian shores. What is most tragic about this reign of repression concerns the part played by the majority of the Indian members of the Central and Provincial legislatures. But for a few honourable exceptions they served as willing tools of the bureaucracy.

A Veiled Device

There is yet another story of political intrigue which has taken concrete shape in the constitution adumbrated in what is known as the White Paper. This is but a veiled device for perpetuating the domination of the people of India by England. It is based on an alliance with all the reactionary elements in this country. It purports to emancipate the people of India by increasing the number and strength of their masters and giving a new voice in all matters

(Continued on page 11.)

Frankly Speaking

AN UNFORTUNATE "NO."

The Foreign Affairs Committee of the Swiss Federal Council and the Swiss Delegation to the League of Nations have decided to recommend rejection of the proposal to admit Russia to the League. This is a pity. Swiss opposition creates a especially awkward situation because Switzerland is the home of the League. It is rather difficult to appreciate Swiss hostility. It cannot be due to administrative anxieties arising out of contact with Russian Communists. For Russian Delegations have already frequently visited Geneva. Nor can the opposition be justified on so-called International grounds considering that the Big Powers themselves are Russia's joint sponsors. The Swiss "No" is, as we say, a pity, and it is a pity from the point of view of the League's interests. It is, of course, quite likely that pressure from the Big Powers will change Swiss attitude. But the chances of the forthcoming session of the Assembly welcoming Russia appear to be nill.

SAVE LANCASHIRE!

Lord Rothermere's "Daily Mail" reports that unless "really adequate safeguards for Lancashire's trade with India" are introduced in the proposed 'constitution,' "arrangements will be made to close some of the best known shipping firms of Manchester." More. Accordingly to the "head of a well-known firm," "if the (Select Committee) report follows the usual policy of giving everything away, we shall close down as soon as possible." The safeguards already suggested are manifestly designed to help British interests at the expense of this country. They do not satisfy the Diehards. But we are not surprised. Indeed, we welcome their urgent complaints against the policy of "giving everything away." The Diehard blatantly proclaims proprietorship over other countries' resources by right of exploitation, while his more clever Imperialist brethren seek to enforce it by more subtle methods.

A NATIONAL PROBLEM

The British Indian Association of Calcutta, with the assistance of a number of prominent leaders of Bengal, will convene in a few days a conference to devise ways and means to combat the evil of terrorism. The conference is highly desirable but its success will depend as much on Government as on its own efforts. A people's Anti-Terrorist Committee that has been functioning for some time past has issued a statement wherein it rightly urges that the terrorist problem is but a part of a large national problem and that to combat it successfully "the resources of the State will have to be generously applied in the educational, industrial, commercial and agricultural fields". One important field has been left out, the political field. Unless Government take steps to allay political discontent in the province and the country as a whole, the evil of terrorism can be but partially combated.

"NO INFORMATION!"

If an Englishman is ill-treated in a foreign country, a hullabaloo is immediately created and the whole of Whitehall promptly stirs into activities of all descriptions. But some Indians were shot in South Africa and Sir Fazli Husain, the Indian Member of the Governor-General's Council, charged with the duty of looking after the lives, property and interests of Indians abroad, coolly told the Council of State that Government had no information about it beyond what had appeared in a Calcutta paper and that he had read in the papers that the Union Police had the case in hand! Sir Fazli Husain is a man of knowledge, intelligence and experience. He knows the duties of Ministers. But he knows also that he is a Minister under a Government that is not effectively responsible to the people. He cannot, therefore, help being complacently indifferent.

DEV SAMAJ

The Dev Samaj, originally founded as a religious society by the late Pundit Satyanand Agnihotri at Lahore, nearly half a century ago, has since then not only gained in the strength of its membership, which is now to be counted in thousands, but also grown into a powerful agency of educational and social welfare work among the people of the Punjab and the U.P. The Samaj conducts three high schools—two for boys and one for girls—two middle schools for girls, two schools for "Depressed Classes", six schools for "criminal" tribes, and eleven primary schools (two for boys and nine for girls). Some of these institutions have boarding houses attached to them. The Government of the Punjab have given evidence of their confidence in the workers of the Samaj by entrusting to them the management of two settlements of Sansis, a "criminal" tribe who had proved a difficult job for local Government. In other ways also, such as, teaching, the ways of temperance, habits of thrift carrying medical relief where it is not easily available, settling disputes by arbitration and so on the workers of the Samaj have been spreading the gospel of social service among the masses.

-PRESS VIEWS-

Mr. Andrew's Bereavement

It is with profound regret that we have to note—and we have no doubt our regret will be shared by all our readers—that only two days before his departure Mr Andrews received the very sad news of the death of his younger sister in New Zealand. Notwithstanding Mr. Andrews yeoman's service in the interests of South Africa the shores of South Africa have obviously not been too kind to him. When Mr. Andrews first visited South Africa he received the very sad news of the passing away of his loving mother. On another visit to South Africa Mr. Andrews received news that his elder sister was seriously ill and he had to return. On the present occasion Mr. Andrews was much divided in mind whether he ought to go out to his younger sister in New Zealand but she was much better and Mr. Andrews decided to come here. In the meantime she had a relapse and passed away. She lost her husband more than three years ago and leaves five children. We can well imagine what mental pain Mr. Andrews must have experienced on the eve of his departure. We extend to Mr. Andrews and the bereaved our heartfelt sympathy and in doing so we have no doubt we are voicing sentiments of the entire Indian community and many of our European readers.—"Indian Opinion."

作作-作作

Sir Henry Wood, the famous British Conductor and Composer, confesses that he wrote a musical score in a fictitious Russian name and it gained immense and widespread popularity. Which clearly means that even Britishers acknowledge and appreciate the greatness of Russia.

* * * *

Exception is being widely taken to the praise lavished, in his recent address by the Viceroy on the Presidents of the Legislative Assembly and the Council of State.

We cannot agree. The two Honourable Gentlemen most eminently deserved Viceregal praise and got it.

* * * *

Critics cite the instance of the late V. J. Patel in support of their objection. On the contrary, that instance actually shows how wrong they are. For, between Patel on the one hand and the two living honourables on the other, there can be no comparison but only contrast.

* * * *

Any way, Sir Maneckji Dadabhoy—the "Chair" in the Council of State, you know—has been rather prompt in justifying the gracious tribute to his impartiality, his good-sense and the sense of his duty as the Chair. He ruled an amendment to the Steel Protection Bill by Mr. Sapru out of order on the ground that he—the Chair—regarded it as "wholly impracticable and unworkable" in actual administrative practice. He has, later, explained it as his personal opinion, which, of course still further justifies the encomiums bestowed upon him.

* * * *

Mr. Sapru who gave Sir Maneckji his opportunity belongs to the "Progressive Party." And the Party, evidently thinking that the farther it was from the "Chair" the better for Progress, decided to walk-out in a body.

We offer no comment on the wisdom or otherwise of this measure of self-protection adopted by the Progressives when baulked of their attempt to protect Indian interests. But they have fairly spoilt their chances with the Democratic Swaraj Party if, that is to say, they had any intention of seeking its patronage at the next Election.

* * * *

"It is indeed, painful," complains the "National Call," "to find a man of Mr. Kelkar's calibre in a confused state of mind. In effect he endorses Congress policy almost in its entirety, yet he chooses to think that he is differing from it."

Habit, habit, sheer force of habit. Can't help it.

* * * *

Mr. Hossain Imam asked, in the Council of State, why Government should not impose an export duty on gold.

One reason is that it would inconveniently restrict the free flow of the metal to—but never mind that. Our own objection is that it will be extremely hard on Sir So And So, Sjt. Such and Such, Mr. What name etc.

* * * *

Incidentally, our Printer's Devil has rather intelligently changed the caption to the above item to "WHY NOT TAX GOLD EXPERTS?" We are inclined to agree with the clever devil.

* * * *

Mr. A. H. Ghaznavi who has always stood by the Communal Award and will always stand by it so long as the Award remains the Premier's Award is reported to have given an At Home in honour of Sir James Grigg and—yes—Sir N. N. Sarkar who led the opposition to the Award in the J.P.C.

Carping critics notwithstanding, it just shows Mr. Ghaznavi's good sense as also his willing allegiance to all Sarkari Awards.

* * * *

Lancashire has offered a number of specific "concessions" to Australia if only the latter will lower her tariff against the former.

What a pity that neither Mr. Winston Churchill nor the "Daily Mail" should stand up against the policy of "giving everything away" to Australia! Why? Why this scuttle, betrayal and surrender?

* * * *

"If the moon is two million miles away," said the teacher in an arithmetic class, "how long will it take an aeroplane travelling at 100 miles an hour to reach it?"

"How much petrol did it start with?" asked the air-minded little prodigy.

Council Of State

Sapru Leads Attack On Army Bill

"This Policy Of Segregation & Conservatism"

NO INDIAN WOULD TOUCH IT WITH A PAIR OF TONGS, SAYS CHARI

SIMLA, Sept. 4.

The Council of State met today to take up the Army Bill.

All the six members who had walked out yesterday were present in the Chamber and the President made the following statement:—

"With reference to the amendment of Mr. Sapru in regard to Clause 2 of the Iron and Steel Industry Bill and the ruling which I gave yesterday evening on it, I should like to make a statement. While it represents my own view to which I adhere, I find that the amendment has been framed on the lines of Clause 3 (1) of the Act 13 of 1933—Act to provide for the imposition of additional duties of Customs on imported goods for the purpose of safeguarding industries in British India. There are also some other Acts where such provisions are found. The existence of these precedents inadvertently escaped my memory, when I pronounced my ruling yesterday. I feel I should have followed those precedents, whatever might have been my personal opinion on the subject. It is, therefore, only fair that I must express my extreme regret in this connection for the inconvenience caused to Mr. Sapru in not permitting him to move his amendment, and I do so accordingly.

I am very pleased to see that the Hon'ble Members of the Progressive Party are in their places this morning, and I undeservedly assure the Party that so long as I occupy the office, I shall always be ready to show willingness all possible fairness and consideration to all the Parties in this House."

INCIDENT CLOSED.

Lala Ramsarandas, Leader of the Progressive Party, said that having heard the statement which was expected from a great personality like Sir Maneckji Dadabhoy (applause), he assured the chair of complete confidence in the Speaker. The Party had not misunderstood him, and he assured Sir Maneckji that the incident had closed without any bitterness behind. They all held him in the same esteem as ever before. (Cheers).

Mr. Sapru joined in similar terms.

ARMY BILL DEBATE.

The President thanked all for the expressions of confidence.

His Excellency Commander-in-Chief moving the consideration of the Army Bill explained the objects of the measure.

He said that there would be no difference in powers and privileges of British officers in the Indian Army and the new type of Indian officers, except that the former would have the ultimate right of appeal to His Majesty.

As regards the conditions of service, Indian commissioned officers would naturally have pay and leave according to the Indian standard. Officers of His Majesty's land forces already possessed powers of command over the personnel of the Indian Army. The new type of Indian officer would also have certain general powers of command, over the British personnel of the Indian Army subject to the provisions of the Army Act. He deplored the opposition to the Bill in the Assembly based on the apprehension that criticism was not only dangerous, but the Oppositionists deliberately gave the new type of Indian officers an inferiority complex.

FIGHT FOR EQUAL STATUS.

There was an amendment by Sir Abdur Rahim on which the Government of India consulted the British Government. But the Law Officers of the Crown definitely said that it would constitute an infringement of Royal prerogative.

The Army Secretary assured the House that regulations would be issued under the Army Act giving an undertaking in the terms stated by Sir Abdur Rahim in respect of the Indian Army. But the Assembly still claimed that Indian commissioned officers should have perfect equality of status with British officers even in the British Army in India. Perhaps, in time, Indian officers might get this status. At the present moment, there was no chance. It was not a question of inferiority complex. It was one of efficiency.

He (the speaker) would feel no inferiority complex to serve under General Sir Pratap Singh, Singh In fact, all British officers would feel the same, Why? Because there was efficiency.

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF'S WARNING.

The Commander-in-Chief continued: "I am not feeling any inferiority complex in working here under the Leadership of Sir Fazli Hussain. Why? Because he has proved himself an able man and we are pulling in the same boat. The Civil Service has been Indianised fifty per cent. But not so the army. Now, you are having the young plant in the new class of officers coming out of Dehra Dun. A mistake in the Civil Service could be corrected in time, by a superior but not so in war. We must, therefore, make sure that these young Indian officers come up to the required standard, and replace British officers. I hope that the discussion in the Council of State will do nothing to injure the prospects and self-respect of young Indian officers.

Mr. P. N. Sapru feared that there would be inferiority complex, until India achieved Dominion Status. In 1917, some sort of theoretical equality was attempted for Indians in the Army.

Mr. Sapru recalled the recommendation of the Defence Sub-Committee that apart from the establishment of an Indian Sandhurst Indian boys should get commissions through the British Sandhurst also. He said that the Bill was entirely in keeping with the policy of segregation and conservatism. When India was made to pay, why should Indian officers not have the same status and position in the Army as British officers? The Bill was really creating a provincial service in the Army. What exactly, he asked, would be the "occasions" on which Indian officers would get command? It seemed to him that Indian officers would not automatically get promotions to command Brigade Divisions and Army Corps. Moreover, Indian officers would not be allowed to preside over court-martial proceedings against Britishers even if they happened to be in command. He, therefore, opposed the bill and appealed to all self-respecting Indians to do the same.

NO INFERIORITY.

Mr. Suhrawardy agreed with the previous speaker that the Bill proposed to give Indians paltry position in the Army and emphasised that Indians could not brook an inferior position in their own Army.

Sardar Jagannath Pandit said that the principle of the Bill had been conceived in shortsighted and conservative policy as it would create a canker in the mind of young Indian officers.

Sir Akbar Khan supporting the Bill said that he voiced the desire of gentry of Northern India in demanding from the Commander-in-Chief that Indian boys should retain the right of entering the Army through the British Sandhurst.

WAR OFFICE DICTATION.

Mr. Mehrotra appreciated the tone of sympathy in the speech of the Commander-in-Chief and said he (Commander-in-Chief) could not be generous in this matter as he was being dictated to by the War Office. He opposed the Bill on five grounds which he dealt with in detail.

Mr. Jagadish Chandra Banerjee suspected a plot on the part of the Government in abolishing the Viceroy's commissioned officers and then coming forward with a proposal for a separate class and rank for Dehra Dun cadets. He feared that the Government were removing the existing title of Subedars and Jamadars and substituting the title of Second Lieutenants and Captains (? for cadets) from Dehra Dun. Where was the difference between the Viceroy's commissioned officers and Dehra Dun cadets as regards command and status?

RETARDING INDIANISATION.

Mr. Jagadish Prasad regarded the bill following the abolition of Viceroy's commissions as a definite attempt to retard Indianisation, Dehra Dun officers would occupy exactly the same status as provincial service officers in the districts. He urged the Government to confer absolute equality of status on Indian cadets.

NO PARTY TO BILL.

Mr. Chari endorsed every word of Mr. Sapru's speech and hoped that no Indian would be a party to the Bill which none should touch with pair of tongs nor even with the aid of a long pole (non-official cheers). Was the Commander-in-Chief prepared to give a guarantee which his secretary could not in the Assembly that the King's regulation would be so framed as to ensure that an Indian Commissioned officer would not suffer in status, promotion or command. Any day war might break out and they might have to concede this. Why not do it now in the Bill itself?

Sir Ghulam Hussain Hidayatullah asked whether Indians trained in British Sandhurst would enjoy the same rights, status, promotion and command in mixed formations and whether they could sit in court-martial when a British officer or soldier was tried.

The Commander-in-Chief replied that commissions granted to Indian officers till now were full King's Commissions giving full rights in every way.

Dr. Choksy supporting the Bill said that the time had come when susceptibilities about superiority or inferiority complex should not trouble them particularly when they were going to have an Army of their own.

"NO MANDATE"

Sir Ghulam Hussain Hidayatullah said that then those Indians who were trained at British Sandhurst would be given the same status as British officers, the position proposed to be assigned to the new type of Indian officers would savour of inferiority complex. The best remedy in the circumstances was to raise the standard of training at Dehra Dun. This was his personal view on the Bill but being a nominated member he must obey his mandate (cries of "no mandate" and laughter).

Mr. Hussain Imam said that it was too late now to talk of the less efficiency of Indian soldiers who had proved their mettle in the European war.

FOR BREACH OF DISCIPLINE

Mr. Kalikar said that the Government would be responsible for any breach of discipline in the Army which was bound to occur following the assignment of an inferior position to Indian officers.

As members wanted to speak the President adjourned further debate to Thursday.

Sir Fazli Hussain announced that to-morrow the House would transact non-official business.—A.P.

GUJARAT VIDYAPITH

Kalelkar's Differences With Co-Trustees In Regard To Management

(From Our Correspondent.)

AHMEDABAD, Sept. 4.

It is understood from inquiry that owing to the difference of opinion with other trustees of the Gujarat Vidyapith, in connection with the management of the Vidyapith's property, Kaka Kalelkar who had managed the property upto this time, has decided to stop his activities in Gujarat, and will join some other province for work.

It is said that other Trustees, while referring to this question to Mahatmaji had objected to Kaka's attitude in the matter.

Kaka Kalelkar has come here for personal work, and it is yet not definitely known what other work he has decided for future.

ANDREWS AT SIMLA

Sees Bajpai About Zanzibar Situation

SIMLA, Sept 4.

Mr C. F. Andrews arrived here this morning and is staying with Raj Kumari Amritkaur in the Summer Hill.

He met Mr. G. S. Bajpai this evening and discussed Zanzibar situation for more than an hour. He is likely to meet Sir Fazli Hussain on September 6.

He is being accompaned by Mr. Rhys Jones, European settler in Durban, who went to Zanzibar along with Reverend Andrews to study the condition of the Indians there.—United Press.

BIHAR UNITED PARTY

Working Committee To Meet At Ranchi On Sept 8.

PATNA, Sept. 4.

A meeting of the Working Committee of the Bihar United Party will be held at Ranchi on September 8.

The Maharajadhiraj of Darbhanga will attend the meeting and the important matters relating to the party will be discussed.—United Press.

SALVATION ARMY LEADERSHIP

Commander Eva Booth Elected In Place Of General Higgins

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, Sept. 3.

The High Council has elected Commander Evangeline Booth to the Generalship of the Salvation Army.

After the election of Commander Eva Booth, the High Council issued a manifesto accepting the result as a revelation of the will of God and expressing appreciation of the services of General Higgins, and pledging its loyalty to the new General.

The High Council also reaffirmed its belief in the constitution of the Salvation Army and its determination to maintain it. Large crowds cheered the departure of Commander Eva Booth from the hall.

It was stated that the figures of the ballot would not be revealed.

FIRST WOMAN LEADER.

By electing Commander Evangeline Booth as General, the Salvation Army returns to tradition and also makes new history. After a break of eight years Commander Booth again occupies the supreme position, and for the first time a woman rules the destinies of the organisation.

Miss Booth, who was a candidate for the position when General Higgins was elected eight years ago, has been head of the Salvation Army in the United States for thirty years, and has a record forty years brilliant service.

Although 69 Miss Booth is exceedingly active and still takes long walks and riding exercise in the hills near New York where she lives.

In the course of a lengthy statement Commander Booth said: "I am a chip of the old block, tell the rank and file that my heart is still the same. I am fully devoted to forward the interests of our work to bring salvation to the people."

General Higgins interviewed by Reuter said he was perfectly satisfied with the election of Commander Eva Booth, whose long experience and outstanding services as an enthusiastic Salvationist would make her a leader, to whom Salvationists everywhere would respond.

Threatened Boycott Of Australian Goods

LONDON, Sept. 4.

A resolution delaying the threatened boycott of Australian goods until after the impending Australian elections has been passed at a special meeting of the Executive of North England wholesale Grocers Association, Manchester.—Reuter's Special.

U. S. WANTS INDIAN RAW MATERIAL

NEW YORK, Sept. 4.

Bartering proposals are again proceeding in the American exporting and manufacturing circles and the announcement of the formation of a large bartering group is expected in the middle of October.

Tentative discussions hitherto have been chiefly with suppliers of raw material in India, Norway, Chile and Iceland, while Russia so far is entirely unconsidered. Negotiations are principally confined to bartering in American machinery, other finished products, for foreign raw material and most progress is hitherto made with India. Foreign trade associations as well as American shipping companies are actively co-operating in the scheme.—Reuter's Special.

KASTURBA & RAMDAS

To Stay In Sabarmati Harijan Ashram

AHMEDABAD, Sept. 4.

Mrs. Gandhi is expected to arrive here to-day with her son, Ramdas, and live with him in Sabarmati Harijan Ashram.

Sjt. Ramdas has been keeping indifferent health of late and according to the instructions of doctors he is coming here for a change.—A.P.

JAMNALALJI'S WIRE TO RAJEN BABU

PATNA, Sept. 3.

Seth Jamnalal Bajaj wires to Babu Rajendra Prasad:

"Greatly pained at Bihar's distress. Feel helpless and grieved, being unable to rush to rescue. Thank God for Dr. Mahmud's narrow escape from drowning.

"The Relief Committee is striving to do its utmost for flood relief and rescue work."—United Press.

WILL TEXTILE STRIKE BE EFFECTIVE?

Capital And Labour Are Drawing Divergent Conclusions

(SPECIAL CABLE).

NEW YORK, Sept. 3.

Capital and labour circles are drawing sharply divergent conclusions with regard to the effectiveness of the textile strike.

Mr. George Sloan, president of the Cotton Textile Institute, stated that the reports from the Southern States, which did not participate in the Labour Day celebrations, indicated that 90 per cent. employees in the mills were working.

On the other hand, Mr. Gorman, chairman of the Strike Committee, claims the walk-out to be a hundred per cent. effective score in the Southern cities. He predicts that the strike will be 85 to 90 per cent. effective by September 8.

Carolina reports that 60,000 men are idle and 200 mills are closed, while 75,000 are working in 200 mills.

The mills in 24 other States employing half-a-million men are closed to-day for the Labour Day holiday

FINAL JUTE FORECAST

Bengal Figures Show Increare In Acreage And Output

CALCUTTA, Sept 4.

The final jute forecast for Bengal, Bihar, Orissa and Assam area shows that under cultivation this year is 2,497,000 acres against 2,517,000 acres last year thus showing decrease of 20,500 acres only. The probable yield this year is put at 7,963,800 bales against 8,012,100 bales last year.

Of the three provinces, Bengal alone claims 2,186,100 acres with an estimated yield of 721,600 bales against 2,168,700 acres and 7,082,100 bales last year which records an increase of 17,400 acres in cultivation and 1,23,900 bales in output.—United Press.

LATEST NEWS

NAZI PARTY CONGRESS

NEUREMBERG, Sept. 4.

Half a million uniformed Nazis poured in from all parts of Germany to participate in the sixth party Congress which will open to-morrow. Houses and public buildings are bedecked with huge Swastika flags. Thousands of tents and other temporary structures are erected. A feature of the Congress will be the broadcasting of seven speeches of Herr Hitler who arrived this afternoon by air and made a triumphal entry into the old Townhall of the mediaeval city in the evening amid ringing of church-bells, beating of drums, strains of the Reichswehr band, deafening cheers of thousands of spectators who crowded at the large square in front of the Town Hall. Other speakers include Dr. Goebbels and Herr Rudolf Hesse. A prominent feature of the Congress is the opening of the festival entitled "Strength through joy." For the first time the Reichswehri participating in staging military exercises.—Reuter's Special.

ROOSEVELT & EVANGELINE.

LONDON, Sept. 4.

General Evangeline Booth made a big hit when she received pressmen at the Army Headquarters and replied with untiring humour to a barrage of questions ranging from high policy to whether Army officers could wear silk stockings, or attend cinemas.

It is announced that she would be sailing for the United States aboard the 'Leviathan" on Saturday and returning to England by the end of November. She had no intention of renouncing her American citizenship, because the Salvation Army was international. She warmly defended the uniform which is the most becoming of all ages, also the army bonnet which is prettier and more serviceable, than fashionable hats no larger than postage stamps. Evangeline barred cosmetics, smoking, drinking, cinemas and theatres. She defended rayon stockings on the ground of cheapness. She declared that no change would be made in the Army's doctrine which was to save souls.

President Roosevelt cabled his congratulations to her.—Reuter's Special.

Tenders For Congress Construction Work

After Friday None Will Be Accepted By Pandal Committee

Through the Publicity Bureau of the Congress Reception Committee:—

Sealed tenders for the construction in the "Abdul Gaffar Nagar" at Worli, where the 48th Session of the Indian National Congress will be held in October, will be received at the Congress House on or before 4 p.m. on Friday the 7th instant.

No tenders received after this period will be accepted. Tenders should be submitted in the prescribed forms, sealed and addressed to the Chairman of the "Abdul Gaffar Nagar" Construction Committee, Congress House, Bombay.

Each tender should be accompanied by a duplicate receipt of the Treasurer, Reception Committee, for the amount of earnest money as stipulated for different tenders, without which no tender will be considered.

Tender forms with plans, specifications and conditions of contract are available at the Congress House, on payment of Rs. 10.

RESPONSE TO CONGRESS CALL

More Members Join Reception Committee

Through the Publicity Bureau of the Reception Committee:—

The following is a further list of persons enrolled as members of the Congress Reception Committee:—

Mrs. Hirabai N. Koyajee;
Sjt. G B Sathye;
Sjt. Daulatram Harilal Shah;
Sjt. Keshavjee Gordhandas;
Sjt. Devjee B. Jagadia;
Sjt. Tarachand Lalchand;
Sjt. Pranshankar C. Kanthaur;
Sjt. Abhechand Jethabhai;
Sjt. Gokuldas Oddhavjee;
Sjt. Bhagwandas Punjabhai Tanna;
Sjt. Mulraj Kapadia;
Sjt. Ratansi Pragjee;
Sjt. Laxmishankar R.;
Sjt. Purshottum Khunulal;
Sjt. Gobilal Atmaram Lakhadwalla;
Smt. Rukminibai Maganlal Mody;
Smt. Mangalben Chotalal;
Sjt. Kedarnath Tulson;
Sjt. Natvarlal Manilal Shah;
Sjt. Balkrishna N. Navgir;
Sjt. H. Roy Mehta;
Sjt. Hansraj Jivandas;
Smt. Motibai Maganlal Lallooobhai;
Sjt. Manilal Jugaldas;
Sjt. Bhailal J. Upadhayaya;
Sjt. Chunilal Girdharlal;
Sjt. Maneklal Chunilal;
Smt. Vidyagauri Chunilal;
Smt. Lilavati Maganlal Bhatt, and
Sjt. Damodar M. Gandhi.

(To Be Continued.)

RECEPTION COMMITTEE

Sub-Committee Meetings

Through the Publicity Bureau of the Reception Committee:—

The following Committee of the Reception Committee will meet to-day (Wednesday) the 5th instant, at the Congress House.

Exhibition Sub-Committee at 5 p.m. (S.T.).

Working Committee of the Reception Committee at 7 p.m. (S.T.).

ELECTION DISPUTES ENQUIRY

The adjourned inquiry of the "C" Ward (Bhuleshwar) election dispute will be held to-day (Wednesday) at 8 a.m. (S.T.) at the Congress House.

TERRIBLE BUS SMASH

Two Killed And 10 Injured

COCHIN, Sept. 4.

The news of the death of two passengers from a bus accident comes from the village of Madathurakku. It is stated that on its way back, the bus turned turtle, resulting in the death of two.

The other occupants numbering ten also received serious injuries. They were at once removed to the nearest hospital for the treatment. The bus was badly damaged.—United Press.

G.C.S.I. For C-In-C

SIMLA, Sept. 4.

The Viceroy invested to-night Sir Philip Chetwode, Commander-in-Chief with the insignia orf G.C.S.I.—United Press.

TENNA FIRING

37 Persons Arrested

PATNA, Sept. 4.

According to the "Indian Nation" 37 persons were arrested ten of them hailing from the village of Tenna, the scene of firing, Munlarahir, aged 25 of Tenna, who was shot between the neck and spinal chord, was also arrested, but the bullet not yet being extracted, he was brought to the Patna General Hospital.

Gopidusad whose condition was precarious expired on September, 1. So far two died, four have been detained in the hospital and all others are progressing, except Maniarahir whose condition is still precarious. Ramcharitar Singh has been released on bail. Sarjusah, an influential man from Mushehri, was arrested yesterday. Most of the accused persons are Rajputs of Mushehri.—United Press.

SUSPECT REMANDED

In connection with house-breaking and theft that occurred on Sunday night, when Rs. 1,299 worth of ornaments were removed from the 2nd floor of Noorbidji Linam Building, Tantan Pura Street. One suspect named Esmail Habib (26) has been arrested as he was seen roaming about for the last 3 days in the locality without reasonable cause.

Accused was produced at the Mazagaon Police Court on Tuesday and was remanded into Police custody till 8th inst.

SIR HENRY WOOD'S HOAX

Wrote Score Of Music In Name Of Russian Composer

LONDON Sept 4.

Music lovers are amused with the playful hoax with which Sir Henry Wood publicly confesses he hoodwinked them for five years. In consequence of the pronounced public preference for foreign names he produced at the Queen's Hall in 1929 Bach's organ Toccato and Fugue transcribed for full orchestra by the Russian composer Paul Klenovsky. It was immediately successful and performed at all the best concerts which were broadcast.

Sir Henry confesses he wrote the score himself, and in consequence of the public demand for information about Klenovsky, he wrote in the programme a note "unfortunately the young man has died. His transcription shows the hand of a master in every bar."—Reuter's Special.

ITALY PREVENTS EXPORT OF CURRENCY

Future Payments For German Imports Must Be Made In Marks

ROME, Sept. 3.

Following Germany's denunciation of the Italo-German Convention regulating commercial payments, Italy has taken action to prevent the export of currency. Future payments for imports from Germany must be made in Reichsmarks to be obtained from the National Institute of Exchanges, even if the original contract stipulated payment in other currency.—Reuter.

BIHAR & INDIAN CIVIL SERVICE

PATNA, Sept. 4.

The Syndicate of the Patna University, it is understood have appointed a committee of teachers and other educationists to arrange for the coaching of the candidates from Bihar for the Indian Civil Service Examination in order that Beharee students may give better account of themselves in the examinations than they have done so.—United Press.

A Suggestion To W.I.T.C.

THOUGHTS ON RUNNING OF "Dr. STRASBISMUS"

Our Readers' Views

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—A large section of the intelligent racing public was greatly exercised on Saturday last at the running of "Dr Strasbismus" in the Criterion Plate. The horse had first attracted attention in Bombay both due to his excellent track-work and his good fourth in the Cambridgeshire Stakes where such good performers like Heremia, Myron and Galumph came on the board above him, and behind him came well-known horses like Follow Me, Tohunga and others. Here at Poona, the horse has been doing excellent work on the track right from the commencement and he was greatly fancied in the Reay Plate, but was not backed as Jockey Meherji was up. Then in the Ascot Plate he ran in his own class with a handicap of 8-1 and was heavily backed by the public but could not do anything better than a fifth. On September 1 he romps home an easy winner, trouncing a field composing of some first Division horses and carrying level weight with such a horse as "Castleton." Of course, all sorts of excuses will be given for this extra-ordinary improvement in form.

The W.I.T.C. Ltd has been at great pains to attract crowds to the race course and has done much towards attaining that object but they will do well to realise that the average punter has not a limitless purse and unless they take drastic action in preventing irregular running, all their efforts in other directions are not likely to give them good results. The severe action they took last Bombay season met with the unqualified approval of the racing public and it is to be hoped the Stewards will continue keeping a vigilant eye on the riders that might be found wanting in their duties towards the public.

It is time that everyone connected with racing realised that it is a sport meant for the enjoyment of the public, whose patronage is essential and not a dingdong struggle between the Owners, Trainers and Jockeys ranged on one side and the betting public on the other.—Yours, etc.,

SPORTSMAN

Sept. 2.

Rationalism

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The correspondence that has recently appeared in your columns on this subject makes very interesting reading. I for one am unable to subscribe to the view of "A Reader" who accuses the writer of the "Bombay Man's Diary" of being a staunch Catholic which I would interpret as being a good Catholic—virtuous and pure of mind. But what does one find in a recent issue of the "Evening News"? The writer of the Bombay Man's Diary, moralizing on the present hard times, when cash is infinitely short, with everybody, tells his readers that now-a-days husbands find it cheaper to stay at home with their wives—and so it is the case with the wives "vice versa." The innuendo is transparent.

It will appear to every decent-minded man that not a little of the stuff appearing under the "Bombay Man's Diary" is a study in bawdy jokes without the redeeming virtue of being Rabelaisian.—Lours, etc.,

"A CATHOLIC."

September 4

II

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Your correspondent "Rationalist" has rendered a good service in exposing the tactics of the writer of "The Bombay Man's Diary" in the "Evening News". Taking advantage of the privilege accorded to him, he has exhibited a reprehensible tendency to attack rationalism and science which have always been the "bete noir" of people of his way of thinking.

He appears to forget that a more reasoned view of spiritual things makes for tolerance and real progress. Is he prepared to deny that the great men of science who had nothing to do with religion lived as good and honest lives as people who professed religion?

The writer seems to forget that such subjects as rationalism and science require understanding and knowledge. The care-free criticisms which have so far appeared show lamentable ignorance rather than knowledge on the part of the "Evening News" writer who is presumptuous enough to think that his readers are not so shrewd as to detect this flaw in his armour.

Has the writer the courage to enter into a detailed, reasoned criticism of rationalism and science and thrown open his columns to ventilate rationalistic views?—Yours, etc.,

"ANOTHER RATIONALIST."

Shrimati Lakshmibai Thuse, a member of Maharashtra Provincial Congress Committee and a well-known worker in the cause of Harijans.

FLOOD HAVOC IN BIHAR

Staggering Figures Of House Collapses And Ruined Villages

RANCHI Sept. 4.

Eleven lives were lost, about 300 villages affected, 7,500, houses destroyed, and 5,000 damaged in addition to standing crops in the Patna Division, says a communique on the Bihar floods. The loss of cattle is yet unascertainable.

Patna, Shahabad and Gaya Districts are the worst sufferers. Official relief continues.—A.P.

RELIEF TO STRANDED CATTLE

Rajen Babu's Appeal To Mr. Mankar To Organise Work

PATNA, Sept. 4.

Considering the dire necessity of giving immediate relief to thuosands and thousands of cattle stranded due to flood Babu Rajendra Prasad has sent the following wire to the Cattle Relief Committee to Bombay:

"The flood situation is serious, and I will greatly appreciate if Mr. Maknar could come to organise cattle relief."—United Press.

THOUSANDS HOMELESS

Relief Camps Established In Gangetic Valley

BHAGALPUR, Sept. 4

The Central Relief Committee, Bhagalpur, in a press note states that the Gangetic Valley is suffering terribly from the Ganges floods. Thousands of men, women, and children have been rendered homeless and a large number of persons are being fed daily out of the Bihar Central Relief Fund. Relief Camps have been established at a number of affected places.—A.P

BOMBING RECORD IN HYDERABAD (DN.)

HYDERABAD (Dn.) Sept. 3.

Bharat Chand, a student of the Osmania University College who has set up several local records in bowling and batting created another record yesterday, when his team met the Osmania Central Technical Institute in a match of the State Cricket Association Tournament.

The O.C.T.I. were disposed of for 6 runs, the lowest total ever recorded in Hyderabad, Bharat Chand taking 9 wickets for 3 runs. Batting next Bharat knocked up 77 and his team scoring 235 for 6 wickets won the match by a huge margin.—United Press.

For Breach Of Bengal Arms Smuggling Act

CALCUTTA, Sept. 4

The first conviction under the Bengal Arms Smuggling Act of 1934, took place to-day, when the Chief Presidency Magistrate sentenced Shaikh Ahmed to 1 year's rigorous imprisonment for breach of externment order under the same Act, passed on him in July last, to leave Bengal for 25 years. Ahmed was arrested only 17 days after the externment order in a bus in Calcutta and 16 spurious rupees were found in his possession for which he was further sentenced to 2 years' rigorous imprisonment.—United Press.

COUNCIL HOUSE, LIKE COURT OF LAW

Heated Debate Over Hindu Widow's Adoptive Right

MR. DESAI'S AMENDMENT BILL PASSES FIRST READING

(From Our Special Correspondent)

POONA, Sept 4.

A volley of supplementary questions was directed at the Home Member over the question asked by Rao Saheb Kulkarni regarding the Khopoli idol dispute, when both Hindu and Muslim sentiments were keenly ventilated on the floor of the House.

ADOPTION AMENDMENT BILL.

Interpelletions over the house set to discuss further the law of Adoption Amendment Bill moved by Mr. H. R. Desai.

Rao Bahadur Chitale supporting the first reading of the bill thought the house may be well advised to publish the bill for eliciting public opinion. Mr. Acharekar opposed the Bill and opined that Government should have nominated lady members to give their views on the bill in as much as the bill was calculated to affect the status of the female sex.

PUZZLE FOR PRESIDDENT.

Rao Saheb Kulkarni opposed the bill in a lengthy speech interspersed with Sanskrit quotations from various scriptures The learned discourse came in for a good deal of interruption, apparently because it proved Greek and Latin for a majority of members. The tragedy was poignantly evident when, to a point of order from Mr. Hanamantrao Desai, mover of the bill asking, if that was all relevent, the President said "it is very difficult to decide." (Laughater.)

The chair accepted the closure moved by Mr Karbhari after the Rao Saheb of Alandi had finished and Mr. DeDesai answering the debate refuted various criticisms that had been advanced by the previous speaker.

COUNCIL OR LAW COURT.

During the next few minutes the House seemed to assume the role of a court of law where while pleading for their respective clients lawyers often seem to come to grips with each other, so vehement was Mr. Desai in his arguments. On the bill being declared carried for the first reading, a division was asked for. The president added his humble quota to the fun of the debate when he gave all the four tellers, Mahomedans, to record votes on the bill regarding the adoptive right of Hindu widows. The division resulted in 20 voting for and 15 against. The motion of Mr Desai to publish the bill and amendments for eliciting public opinion was also carried

LAND REVENUE CODE.

Rao Bahadur Parulekar next moved his Bill amending the Land Revenue Code. The Bill seeks to delete Clauses 1 (B) and 2 of Section 121 of the Land Revenue Code, first appearing to oust the jurisdiction of civil courts to enquire ino and decide the rights of adjacent landowners regarding boundary disputes if they have already been decided by revenue authorities and next, giving the collector authority to summarily eject the landholders of the settlement or such a dispute.

Continuing his speech Rao Bahadur Parulekar covered very ostensively the various legal cases on the matter which he opined, provided a point of clash between the judical and executive sides of the administration. Tatvasaheb Gokhale supported the bill.

SECRETARY'S VIEW.

The Revenue Secretary Mr. Madan did not think that the clause, as it was at present, did interfere with the civil rights of the parties to the disoute nor that, the High Court decisions cited by the previous speakers in support of the Bill called for the deletion of the section in question as was sought to do by the Bill.

Mr. Soman accorded his support to the bill

The House adjourned to-morrow when discussion on the first reading of the Bill had not finished.

ECHO OF NAPOO HALL MEETING

Defamation Charge Against B.P.C.C. Secretary

Lively scenes marked the proceedings when the application for issuing summons against Mr. Abid Ali Jafferbhoy, General Secretary B.P.C.C. for alleged defamation of Mr. P. D. Bhansalli, Treasurer, Matunga Vyayamshala was taken up by Mr. M. A. F. Coelho, Presidency Magistrate, Dadar Police Court, on Tuesday, when on a notice issued by the court, Mr. Abid Ali was present.

The complaint is in respect of a statement alleged to have been made by Mr. Abid Ali in connection with certain scenes created at a meeting at Napoo Hall, Matunga, held by the 'F' Ward District Congress Committee at 9 p.m. on June 30 last, when the meeting dispersed in confusion.

DELAY IN SERVICE.

The Magistrate referred to the delay in accepting the notice and Mr S. D. Babrekar appearing for Mr. Abid Ali stated that Mr. Abid Ali, who was a whole-time congress worker could be found at the Congress House at any time during the day and in fact he was busy with the Congress elections and Mr. Meisheri who was closely allied with the Matunga Vyayamshala knew fully where Mr. Abid Ali could be found. But continued Counsel, the notice was sought to be served at his residence and hence the delay.

PASSAGES-AT-ARMS.

Mr. Khairaz said that the name of Mr. Meisheri was unnecessarily dragged in, and that he was going to deny every statement regarding Mr. Meisheri's knowledge in the matter.

Lively passages-at-arms ensued between counsel, when Mr. Khairaz said that Abid Ali wanted to evade the serving of the notice.

Mr. Babrekar replied that Mr. Abid Ali never evaded such a serving and that he resented the insinuation.

The Magistrate said that he wanted more light than heat and wanted counsel to proceed with the next stage in the application.

Mr. Babrekar then requested the Court to give a long adjournment so as to enable hm to go through the complaint filed by the Treasurer.

Mr. Khairaz said that sufficient idulgence having been already shown to Mr. Abid Ali, a short adjournment would suffice.

The Magistrate, fixed October 11 next, for the arguing on the application.

Jullunder Congress Elections

JULLUNDUR, Sept. 4.

As the previous election had been declared invalid by the Provincial Working Committee, another meeting of the City Congress Commitee was, therefore, held in the office of Najlis Ahrar when Lala Daulat Ram Khanna, M. Mohammed Khalil, Munshi Jan Mahomed and Seth Rameshwar Chander, were unanimously elected representatives for the Provincial Congress Committee.

Malik Mohammed Amin and Lala Daulat Ram Khanna were further elected representatives for the District Congress Committee.—United Press.

Akali Prisoners On Hunger-Strike

MIANWALI, Sept. 4.

Sant Thakar Singh and Sardar Piyara Singh, Akali prisoners confined in the local jail, are reported to be on hungerstrike for some days past.

The reasons for the hungerstrike are not known.—United Press.

War Between Barbers And Dhobies

COCHIN, Sept. 4.

As the result of a feud which existed between the barbers and dhobies of Machari in South Malabar, the former have decided to boycott the latter. They have also resolved not to do service to them.—United Press.

C. P. COUNCIL PROROGUED

NAGPUR, Sept. 4.

HisExcellency the Governor of C.P. has prorogued the C.P. Legislative Council.—United Press.

Bihar & Congress Presidentship

PATNA, Sept. 3.

The meeting of the newly constituted Provincial Congress Committee will be held at Sadak Ashram, Dighaghat on September 15 to nominate President of the Bombay Congress.—United Press.

"Class War" Not Inconsistent With Non-Violence Creed

Berar Socialist Lays Down Principles For Parliamentary Work

COMPLETE LIBERATION OF MASSES

(From Our Correspondent).

AMRAOTI, Sept. 4.

Mr. P. Y. Deshpande, Organising Secretary of the Berar Congress Socialist Party, has given notice of the following resolutions to be moved in the general meeting of the Berar Provincial Congress Committee to be held at Akola on the September 9.

"This meeting of the Berar P.C.C. is of opinion that the resolutions passed by the Working Committee at Bombay and later at Benares regarding "Class War" and its being contrary to the Congress cered of non-violence, were most ill-advised and that there was no necessity for the Working Committee to go out of its way to pass such resolutions.

"CLASS WAR" & CONGRESS CREED

These resolutions have created a great and altogether unjustifiable misunderstanding about the Socialists of all shades in India including the Congress Socialists, and have exposed them to the merciless attacks of friends and foes alike. They have caused considerable dissatisfaction amongst Congress ranks. This meeting, therefore, requests the Working Committee to withdraw those resolutions and declare that "Class War" is in no way contrary to the Congress creed of non-violence."

PARLIAMENTARY ACTIVITY

Mr. Deshpande further wants that the Berar P.C.C. should declare its opinion that Parliamentary activity undertaken in the name of the Congress should be based on the following fundamental Principles:—

(i) Congress candidates shall go to the Legislatures as the representatives of the exploited masses of India and in no other capacity.

(ii) The Parliamentary activity inside the Legislatures shall be closely linked up with the activitity of the exploited masses outside, carried on on the basis of their immediate economic demands.

BAN ON MINISTERSHIPS

(iii) Every issue coming up before the Legislatures shall be approached and dealt with from the point of view of the exploited masses and from no other points of view, the economic and political emancipation of the masses forming the only criterion.

(iv) The least betrayal of the cause of the exploited masses shall forthwith meet with expulsion and merciless exposure.

(iv) No elected Congress candidate shall accept Ministerial offices.

IN THE LAW COURTS

(Continued from Page 6)

and reporting to the Judge, and the fear of overcrowding will be eliminated.

The Real Remedy

The Lawyer must never forget that the justification of his existence is furnished by the service he renders to society. Until about a generation ago, the lawyer in India occupied an honourable place in the public life of the country. He led the public in political, social and other movements; he worked local self-government institutions with credit and his influence was felt everywhere. At present however although the Sir John Chandos, Sir Nigel Loring and Bertrand du Guesclin of the Bar, are not wanting, there is a general falling off in the extent of service of the public. More than ever it is necessary in the present state of the country that the profession as a whole should make a declaration of its Ideal and Policy and its members should wed the life of voluntary poverty. It is high time, it was realised by all those who desire to qualify for the legal profession that, (notwithstanding a few glaring exceptions) all those who enter it should leave all thought of getting rich, behind. They should reconcile themselves to a life of learning and poverty, in which the performance of service to others is its own reward. If these facts and conceptions are imparted as a warning to those who think of entering the profession, there will be left little room afterwards for pain and disappointment or temptation to lower one's standard of ethics.

But what of those, it may be asked, who have already entered the profession and are obliged to pass their days in idleness? Has it ever occurred to juniors yawning or chatting away their time in the Library, that it is just within the bounds of possibility, that there are, in Bombay, solicitors who are too busy with their office work to leave the table (and whose law, "etre nous", has grown a trifle rusty) who would be glad to have a junior member of the Bar at hand, who could be asked to promptly look up the authorities on a given point and bring them to the solicitor. Service of this sort rendered without charge, would not, in nine cases out of ten, fail to result in remunerative work being entrusted by the solicitor to the junior member, in due course of time. At any rate that is the way in which some members of the Bar have risen in practice

Lawyers And Social Service

The Lord Chancellor of England has, it is stated in the current number of the Bombay Law Journal, announced in the House of Lords that a departmental Committee will be appointed by the Home Secretary "to enquire into the social services connected with the administration of justice in courts of summary jurisdiction, including the supervision of persons released on probation, and, in suitable cases, of persons ordered to be fined; application of conciliation methods in matrimonial disputes: and the making of social investigations on behalf of the court for this or other work falling, or likely to fall, upon probation officers and to report on the above questions and as to what changes are required in the existing organisation of probation srevices, and otherwise." In India, of course, there is no end of work of similar character in which the lawyer can render truly useful, important, patriotic, service.

OUTLET FOR FLOATING MONEY

(Continued from page 1)

100 (nominal) of the securities tendered. If the value of the securities tendered as subscription is not an exact multiple of the issue price per cent. of the Bonds applied for, the tenderer will receive in cash, at the time of issue of the new securities, the amount by which the value of the securities tendered exceeds the nearest lower multiple of the issue price.

Interest at the rate of 4 1/2 per cent. per annum up to the 14th September 1934 will be paid on the securities accepted as subscription at the time of issue of the new securities.

SUPPLEMENTARY PROVISIONS.

The Bonds will be issued in the form of—

(i) Stock, the applicants for which will be given Stock Certificates, or

(ii) Promissory Notes.

If no preference is stated by the applicant, the securities will be issued in the form of Promissory Notes.

Applications for the Bonds must be for Rs. 100 or a multiple of that sum.

Applications will be received at the Local Head Offices and Indian Branches of the Imperial Bank of India.

Applications may be in the form attached hereto, or in any other form which states clearly the amount and description of the securities required, the full name and address of the applicant, and the treasury or sub-treasury at which he desires that interest shall be paid.

Applications should be accompanied by the necessary payment in either of the forms mentioned below:—

(a) In Cash or by Cheque.—Cheques accompanying applications presented at a Local Head Office or branch of the Imperial Bank of India, should be drawn in favour of the Secretary and Treasurer, or the Agent of the Branch, as the case may be.

(b) By Tender of 4 1/2 per cent. Bonds, 1934, of which the nominal value is a multiple of Rs. 100.

Applicants who tender securities in payment must transfer such securities to Government, (a) in the case of Promissory Notes, by endorsing these with the words 'Pay to the Governor-General in Council' over their signature, and (b) in the case of stock, by signing the form of the transfer deed on the back of the Stock Certificate before a witness.

Brokerage will be paid at the rate of 1/16 per cent. to recognised brokers and bankers on applications for Bonds bearing their stamp.

"IS IT A CASE FOR FRESH ELECTION"?

'F' Ward Dispute Inquiry Closes After Prolonged Hearing

The Fact-Finding inquiry into the "F" Ward B.P.C.C election complaints was closed on Tuesday after arguments of the parties.

It will be remembered that immediately after the election results were announced lengthy complaints were lodged on several counts on the basis of which it was demanded that the whole election in this Ward should be declared void. These complaints were referred to the Polling Officer for his report on them. The Polling Officer's report, it was stated, contained certain statements admitting some of the allegations in the complaints.

MASS OF EVIDENCE PRODUCED.

The inquiry dragged on for about five days, two of which were devoted to arguments. A mass of evidence was produced and several witnesses were examined. Mr. Nariman conducted the inquiry on behalf of the Council of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee. The proceedings were not open to the press.

On the first day, it is now understood, the complainants cross-examined the Polling Officer, who was tendered for examination, on their complaints. The Polling Officer is said to have stated what he had written in his report to the B.P.C.C. Council. He was also examined by others who took part in the inquiry.

A PROTEST.

Tendering of evidence was continued on the second day of the inquiry when more witnesses were examined on the complaints. On the third day of the inquiry a defeated candidate who is however, not a complainant protested that the inquiry was being unnecessarily prolonged.

He, it is understood pointed out that the Polling Officer's report should be placed on the table and on the basis of which he should be allowed to cross-examine the said Officer. It was, however, ruled that, since the Polling Officer had already been examined by the complainants. Ferther examinaion could not be allowed, and the Polling Officer's report could not be placed on the table. Later, however, the protestant was allowed to examine the Polling Officer. With that day's evidence, examination of witnesses was closed.

ARGUMENTS HEARD.

Arguments commenced on Monday. A member arguing the case summarised the complaints under three or four main categories and examined the huge mass of evidence tendered. He argued the case, point by point, and contended that on those points the election should be set aside and fresh election held. He also, it is understood, handed over about six typed sheets containing names of voters which constituted the most glaring discrepancy in the rolls. He wound up by saying that there was enough evidence to prove the allegations of irregularities, discrepancies, impersonations, multiple voting, etc., etc.

Others who argued followed the same line and supported the contentions therein made. On Tuesday, the last day of the sitting, more arguments were heard and the inquiry was closed.

CASE FOR RE-ELECTION?

It is stated in some circles that there was enough evidence adduced to warrant the declaration of the "F" Ward elections void and to order a fresh election. The whole matter will now come up before the Council of the B. P. C. C., whose decision would be awaited with interest.

Why This War On Congress?

APPEAL TO TRAVANCORE GOVERNMENT

Memorialists Urge Withdrawal Of Ban As It Will Be Blow To Federation

A spirited memorial signed by leading Travancoreans has been forwarded to the Travancore Government, questioning the wisdom and the legality of the ban on Congress work in the State, now the "Congress being a lawful association formed for a lawful purpose."

The signatories urge the prompt removal of the ban, as it is a blow to Federation and will isolate Travancore from larger India

The following is the text of the Memorial:—

"We the undersigned have carefully considered the communique issued by the Travancore Government, prohibiting 'the holding of meetings and the conducting of propaganda within the State in furtherance of the objects of the Communist organisations in British India, or to enrol members for the Indian National Congress, or to take active part in the internal politics or elections in British India or any Indian State'.

We are unconvinced by the reasons given in the Communique for this step—. It was a clear mistake to have bracketed the Communist party or parties in India with the Indian National Congress for the purpose of this ban. We are amazed that the Travancore Government do not realise that the Congress is the greatest force in India at present, against all violent Communist organizations. We are not aware of any meetings having been held in the name of the Congress in Travancore, advocating the abolition of private property and putting forward other proposals associated with Communist organisations. The Congress has never interfered in the internal politics of Travancore. Whatever Congress work has been undertaken in Travancore, has been the constructive programme of the Congress such as, Khadar, Harijan work. Anti-drink propaganda, Hindi prachar, etc.

IMPROPER BAN.

During Civil Disobedience in British India, no defiance of law was advocated within the Indian States. The Congress has an unbroken record of courtesy and forbearance in regard to the States. In our opinion, it is therefore an improper step which the Government have now taken.

The Communique mentoins 'The Government desire to afford full liberty of association and public meeting to the subjects of His Highness, and they have not prevented such activities originating from British India as the Khadar, and the Harijan Movements'. It would be a sad day for the Government of Travancore when the only token it can show of their larger political wisdom is, that they have not suppressed the Khadar and the Harijan Movement.

NOW A LAWFUL ASSOCIATION.

It is unnecessary for the Travancore Government to try to do, what even the British Government never ventured to do in any part of British India at any time, i.e., to prohibit meetings and propaganda simply for enrolling members for the Congress. The Communique is all the more regrettable, since the Congress has at present withdrawn Civil Disobedience. The Congress at present is a lawful association formed for a lawful purpose, and the enrolling of members for the Congress is therefore a lawful object. It follows therefore that meetings held for enrolling members to the Congress cannot also be unlawful.

'The liberty of association and public meetings' means the right of holding meetings and conducting propaganda for a lawful purpose in a lawful manner and unless the holding of such meetings, and the conducting of propaganda are in furtherance of an unlawful object, it cannot be prohibited consistently with the desire stated in the Communique, to accord full liberty of association and public meeting.

BLOW TO FEDERATION.

The Communique mentions that responsible leaders are in agreement with the Travancore Government in the policy indicated in the Communique. This again is a clear mistake and only shows that the Communique is based on a conclusion of ideas, and wrongly and losely worded What Mahatma Gandhi and other Congress leaders have said is simply this, that the Congress should not at present interfere in the internal politics of the Indian States. The present move on the part of the Travancore Government is an unfair return to the courtesy, and forbearance of the Congress. We are also bound to say, that the attempt to isolate Travancore from the larger political field of India will be a poor preparation for the coming Indian Federation. The whole idea of Federation is based finally on the co-operation of British India, and the Indian States in a common Federal Constitution. The ban contemplated in the Communique is an undoubted interference with the elementary rights of citizenship, of freedom of speech, and of association. We appeal to the Travancore Government to withdraw the Communique, and not to interfere with legitimate propaganda for Congress organisation in Travancore.

LIST OF SIGNATORIES.

The following are the signatories:—

(1) M Sivathanu Pillai, M.L.A., Municipal Chairman, Nagercoil, and President, Co-operative Bank, Nagercoil; (2) Pattom A Thanu Pillai, B.A., B.L. M.L.A., Trivandrum; (3) Changanachery K Parameswaran Pillai, B.A., B.L., M.L.A., Retired High Court Judge, Leader, Nationalist Party, Trivandrum; (4) A S Damodaran Asan, B.A., B.L., M.L.A., Mavelikkara; (5) N K Padmanabha Pillai, Municipal President Neyyatinkara, and Member, State Council'; (6) V Padmanabha Pillai, Municipal President, Padmanabhapuram; (7) P Padmanabhan Thampi, Member, State Council, Thackalay; (8) X G Lopez, ex-M.L.C., Neyyatinkara; (9) N K Krishna Pillai, B.A., B.L., M.L.A., Neyyatinkara; (10) Dr M E Naidu, L.R.C.P. & S.(Edin.), Kottar, Nagercoil; (11) A Sankara Pillai, B.A., B.L., Nagercoil; (12) P Subramonia Pillai, B.A., B.L., Editor, "Tamilian", Nagercoil; (13) V Atchutha Menon, B.A., B.L., High Court Vakil, Trivandrum; (14) K M Kesavan Thampi, Kalappara, Thackalay; (15) C Jepamony Nadar, Vakil, Thackalay; (16) S Ramakrishna Iyer, B.A., B.L., Vakil, Nagercoil; (17) A Narayana Pillai, B.A., B.L., High Court Vakil, Trivandrum; (18) J. C. Rose Municipal Councillor, Thackalay; (19) T R Narayanan Nambiar, B.A., B.L., Vakil, Thackalay; (20) K. P. Raman Pillai, B.A., Pandalam; (21) G Sreedharan Thampi, B.A., B.L., Vakil, Nagercoil; (22) V Sreedharan Pillai, Municipal Councillor, Padmanabhapuram; (23) K Gangadharan Thampi, B.A., B.L., Vakil, Thackalay; (24) T C Kesava Pillai, Vakil, Kuzhithurai; (25) G Sreedhar, Vakil, Nedumangad; (26) K N Kunjukrishna Pillai, Secretary, Co-operative Bank, Kuzhithurai; (27) Perumpathathur Govinda Pillai, Neyatinkara; (28) A P Nair, Editor, "Navakeralam" Neyyatinkara; (29) A. Balakrishna Pillai, B.A., B.L., Editor, "The Kesari" Trivandrum; (30) K Velayudhan Thampi, Padmanabhapuram; (31) N Raman Pillai, B.A., B.L., Vakil, Nagercoil; (32) Kasi Pandaram, Merchant, Nagercoil; (33) M Bhoothalingom Pillai, Vakil, Thackalay; (34) M Muhammad Hassan, Vakil, Thackalay, (35) P Velayudhan Pillai, B.A., B.L., Vakil, Kuzhithurai; (36) C P Padmanabha Pillai, Vakil, Kuzhithurai; (37) Kaithara Madhavan Pillai, Vakil and President, Co-operative Bank, Kuzhithurai; (38) T R Ramakrishna Nair, Vakil and President, Panchayat Court, Kuzhithurai; (39) R Vasudevan Pillai, President, Taluk Co-operative Bank, Neyyatinkara; (40) K Velu Pillai, Secretary, Travancore Journalist Association, Trivandrum; (41) N Thanu Pillai, B.A., Nedumangad; (42) P. Rajendra Lal, Nagercoil; (43) G Ramachandran, Trivandrum and (44) Pandavath Sankara Pillai, Alleppey.

CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY

Reply To Critics

(By M. ASAF ALI.)

We have not come across any really serious criticism of the Congress Working Committee's Demand for a Constituent Assembly, which has been dealt with at some length in our previous articles. The two quarters from which criticism had been anticipated, however, have found their exponents in Sir Harry Haig, and a "Neo-Socialist," in the "Hindustan Times." Sir Harry at the fag-end of a post-prandial and valedictory oration, condescended to observe that members of the New Assembly might hear something of "the elusive conception of a Constituent Assembly" which reminded him of some Greek dramatists, who after having hopelessly tangled up their plot generally introduced a god into it to help them out of the tangle. He considered it an excellent plan for those "who had no ideas of their own, and boundless faith in the super-natural." This kind of side-stepping the issue was fully anticipated when it was said that the Britishers would "try to hedge or hoodwink," but they would not question the soundness of the principle of Self-determination. It is the Pilatian mentality, which has survived the extinction of the Roman Empire. Was it not the jesting Pilate who said: "What is truth" and would not stay for an answer? It was left to Sir Harry to laugh in that sublime attitude at the "elusive conception of a Constituent Assembly" before an appreciative and admiring group of satellites, who must have listened to him with smiles extending from ear to ear. But he did not tarry for an answer. Let the Super-gods speak for themselves. The late Edwin Montague, the chief author of the Montford Reforms, in the course of his "Foreword" to Sir Laurie Hammond's "The Indian Candidate and Returning Officer" says:

Central Idea.

"It is surely uncontroversial to predict that the ultimate and permanent form of Government machinery must be devised by Indians in India and it will be designed to meet the particular characteristics and genius of the Indian peoples." Here is the central idea of a Constituent Assembly even though to Sir Harry it may appear elusive at the moment. Another, who spoke with greater authority than Sir Harry, and who expressed the unbureaucratic mind of Britain did not regard the ultimate demand of the Indian people a device for "unravelling the tangled skein" of a political enigma. Let us once more revert to the Covenant of the League of Nations to which "the British Empire" was as much an original signatory as India. The first Article of the Covenant begins: "The original members of the League shall be those of the signatories which are named in the Annex to this Covenant etc." and India appears tenth in alphabetical order in the Annex. Again in the same article we find "And fully self-governing State, Dominion or Colony not named in the Annex may become a member of the League etc." which definitely makes it clear that the original members are all presumed to be "full self-governing." Thus analysed from the legal and constitutional point of view British commitments preclude England and the British Empire from questioning India's right to be "Fully self-governing State." and for that purpose a National Constitution must be devised by Indians in India, through a Constituent Assembly. The birth of such a Constituent Assembly would certainly coincide with the birth of a Government machinery in which there may be very narrow room for the almighty olympians, who cannot grasp the meaning of Peoples' Sovereignty.

"Neo-Socialist's" Objection.

The exponent of the other view is a "Neo-Socialist," who seems to have digested the strong meat of Communism in parts only. He cannot stomach the Constituent Assembly of the Congress Working Committee's conception, because it represents to him a compromise with British Imperialism. This appears to be the sum and substance of his criticism. In these days of uncontrolled birth of new schools of thought one is apt to miss the correct geneology of the various types of socio-political thinkers. We must, therefore, be excused for our failure to make out the exact school of thought which has assumed the title of Neo-Socialism. There are utopian Socialists from Amos, Hosiah, Thomas Moore, and Tolstoy to Proudhom, and perhaps Mahatma Gandhi would also be classed among them, and there are Scientific Socialists, who are the present-day exponents of standardised and official Socialism. But whatever neo-socialism may mean, the objection raised is based on the assumption that a compromise with British Imperialism, even if it secures the very result which an armed revolution may strive for, namely, the securing of a self-determined constitution should be scorned as a deadly sin! If this is the gravamen of neo-socialistic criticism, the entry of the Soviet Republic of Russia into the League of Nations, which is an unquestionable junta of Imperialists, would be condemned as the heinous sin of shaking hands with exploiters and Imperialists in the friendliest manner. One of the peculiarities of a subject people, which they seldom confess is to make an uncritical selection of ideas. If a compromise with Imperialism is possible for the purpose of securing the most revolutionary of revolutionary ends, i.e., Self-determination, we would eagerly conclude such a compromise. The conquest of catchphrases in a subject country knows no bounds. A compromise for the purpose of exploitation, whether with Imperialism, or Capitalism, or any other, would be a betrayal. but a compromise with a view to end exploitation would be an ideal solution. Similarly one hears the word "co-operation" 'ad nauseam' Co-operation in a good cause even with a bad man would be permissible and in some instances even imperative. If, for instance, a well-known dacoit offered to help you to remove a dying man to a hospital, it would be sheer folly to refuse his help and let the dying man be deprived of medical aid. If Britain agreed to the convening of a Constituent Assembly with a view to allow India to determine her own constitution, it would be positive madness for anyone, revolutionary or other to say: "No. We must have the pleasure of filling the historic and heroic role of conjuring up a Revolution rather than allow a tame chance of Self-determination through a "Constituent Assembl" convened by the British Government." The glamour of certain ideas sometimes deprives people of the chance of grasping their inwardness, and they repeat catch-phrases instead of digesting essentials and adapting ideas to a different set of circumstances.

Those who imagine that the Congress follows Mahatma Gandhi's creed of non-violence blindly are very greatly mistaken. And those who imagine that Mahatma Gandhi's tireless insistence on peaceful methods is only an evangelical attitude and the Congress in accepting that attitude is straying from the path of scientific politics are equally mistaken. It is a well-considered, far-seeing and deliberate attitude.

And the demand of the Congress for a Constituent Assembly with the consent of the British Government is born of this attitude. It is not a compromise with British Imperialism for exploitation but it is a demand for an honourable and peaceful termination of exploitation. It is a demand which people must learn to echo from every nook and corner of India.

UNITED PRESS ANNIVERSARY

Journalists And Publicists Attend Party

CALCUTTA, September 4.

Journalists in Calcutta was well represented at the evening party at the "United Press" Office by Sjt. B. Sen Gupta, Managing Director on September 2, last in celebration of the first anniversary of the Company. Besides journalists, distinguished citizens and prominent publicmen attended the party.

Those present included the Maharaja of Cossimbazar, Messrs. J. N. Basu, Narendra Kumar Basu, Santosh Kumar Basu, ex-Mayor D. P. Khaitan, G. L. Mehta, A. L. Ojha, N. L. Puri, B. R. Sen, Sarala Devi Chaudhurani and a host of others. Numerous messages from all parts of the country, including those from Dr. Rabindranath Tagore, Babu Rajendra Prasad, eulogising the work done and wishing prosperous useful career were received.—United Press.

HISTORIC WALL NOT TO BE DEMOLISHED

NEW DELHI, September 4.

On sanitary grounds, it is understood the Government of India has decided against the demolition of a portion of the historical wall between Delhi and Ajmere Gates.

The Delhi Municipality in anticipation of the sanction sold some quantity of stone from the wall, which action the Local Government disapproving, the Municipality is arranging to re-purchase the stones.—United Press.

CAN YOU complete the poster which is fixed to the wall above? It carries two numbers (9 and 10) and seven blank spaces. The seven numbers belonging to these blank spaces are carried by the seven sandwichmen.

What you have to do is to take these seven numbers (6, 7, 8, 11, 12, 13, 14), and place them in the spaces on the poster so that each row of three numbers totals exactly 30, horizontally, vertically and diagonally—in other words there must be eight rows of 30 on the poster when complete. *USE EACH NUMBER ONCE ONLY.*

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1. Reproduce your solution of the above problem on a sheet of plain paper. Write your name (Mr., Mrs. or Miss) and address, together with the name of this paper, in the upper right-hand corner.
2. Every competitor will be notified personally of the number of points obtained and will be asked to make a small purchase from our catalogue under the Sterling Iron-Clad Guarantee of MONEY REFUNDED if the goods are not absolutely satisfactory. Post Free in Great Britain and Ireland.
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4. No Sterling Textiles Ltd., Employees are eligible.
5. Two Thousand (2,000) points, or the nearest, win the First Prize, and are allotted as follows:

1,500 points for correct solution.
475 points for qualifying (see Rule 2).
25 points for general appearance and presentation of your solution.

Contest closes on 15th March, 1935.

ROPE OF KITE IS WITH BRITAIN

Gani Sher Singh Condemns Communal Award

AMRITSAR, September 3.

"Even if Mahatma Gandhi announces his complete agreement with the Premier's Communal Award, the Muslims, under no circumstances, will join hands with the Congress, for the rope of the kite is in the hands of the British Government," said Giani Sher Singh on the recent speech of Sir Feroze Khan Noon, Education Minister delivered at Multan.

Gianiji further said that Mahatma Gandhi's neutrality with regard to the Communal Award had already failed to serve the desired purpose, while on the other hand, Gandhiji was losing a large number of Hindu and Sikh nationalists for keeping his connection with a handful of so-called Muslim nationalists.—United Press.

MUSLIM EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE

Nawab Sir A. Hydari To Reach Poona On Friday Morning

The General Secretary, Bombay Presidency Muslim Educational Conference, Poona, wires:—

"All arrangements in connection with the ensuing session of the Bombay Presidency Muslim Educational Conference are now complete. The President-elect, Nawab Sir Akber Hydari, arrives in Poona early on the morning of 7th inst. (Friday) when he will be accorded a royal welcome distinguished delegates from all parts of India are assembling here for the occasion.

A garden party has been arranged in the President's honour in Raja Dhunrai Girji's Bungalow to be given on the afternoon of the 7th inst, while Poona Muslims are presenting a welcome address to Sir Akber Hydari.

A resolution thanking his Exalted Highness for allowing Sir Akber Hydari to preside will be passed.

The programme is overcrowded Rt. Hon. Srinivasa Sastri, and Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, will be amongst the distinguished visitors, also Ministers and the Executive Councillors of the Bombay Government.

NAGPUR MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS

NAGPUR, September 4.

16 lawyers, 4 doctors (including one lady doctor), 20 Harijans, 6 Congressmen and 8 Pahelwans (wrestlers) are contesting the forthcoming elections to the Nagpur Municipal Committee.

The elections will be held on September 29 and 30, and the enthusiasm of the people for elections is apparent from the fact that 140 candidates are seeking elections to 36 elected seats.—United Press.

Dacoits Murder Merchant?

COCHIN, Sept. 4.

Chkkaraludukk between Native Cochin and British Cochin was the scene of a ghastly murder when Vikkan Subba Pai, a merchant of the locality was murdered by a party of Muslim dacoits.

It is reported that while the merchant was returning home late last night with his daily sales collections, he was unexpectedly attacked by a party of Muslims and killed. The murderers then removed the money and fled. Police investigation is going on.—United Press.

RUIKAR'S REVISION APPLICATION

SEONI, Sept. 4.

Mr. R. S. Ruiker, Labour Leader of Nagpur who is now in Seoni jail has filed a revision application in the Judicial Commissioner's Court Nagpur against the sentence of six months rigorous imprisonment passed on him under the Cr. L. A. Act in connection with picketing at Nagpur Empress Mills.—United Press.

Central Bank Pay Office Opened

MIANWALI, September 4.

The Pay Office of the Central Bank of India Ltd., has been opened in Mianwali. The opening ceremony was performed by Mr. Bhanju Ram Gandhi in the presence of a distinguished gathering.—United Press.

WELLINGTON

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TO-MORROW AND FRIDAY.
MATINEE : At 3-30 p.m.

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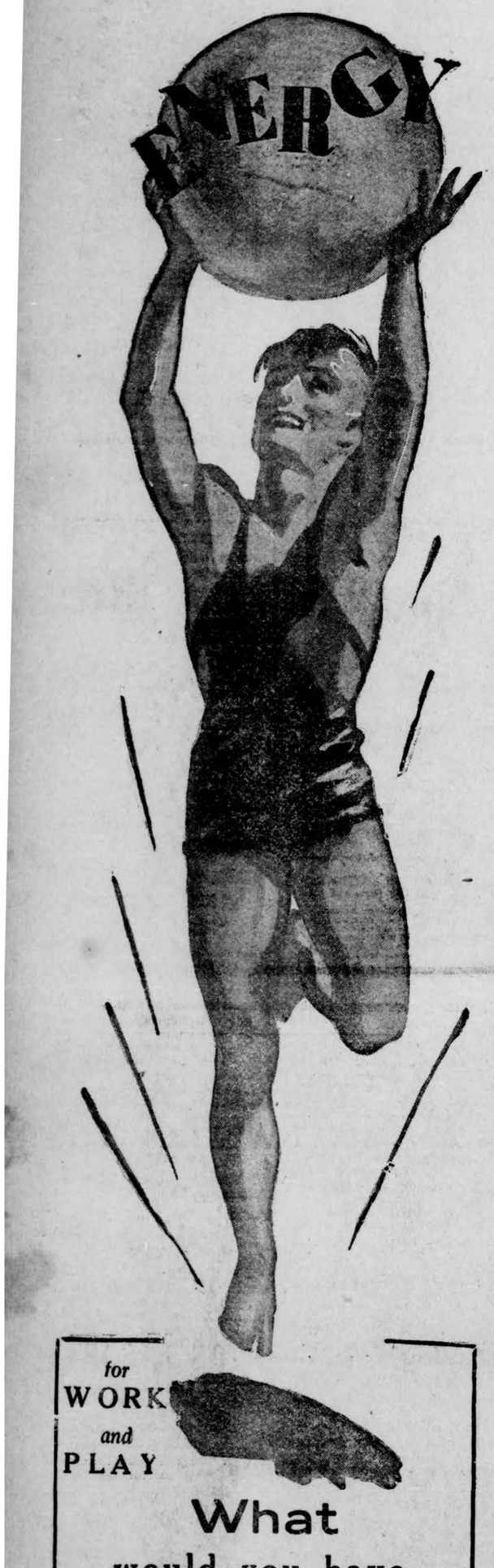

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Food & Energy

Overeating Is One Of Great Curses Of Modern Living

(By S. B. Nayampally)

The history of human accomplishment is fraught with tales of young men who climbed the ladder of success from desperate circumstances. Most of world's greatest men have come up from middle class people. Napoleon won every battle but the battle against his voracious appetite. History tells us that as a young man Napoleon was often without food. That was the Napoleon who conquered half of the world. The Napoleon who blundered at Moscow and fell at Waterloo was a fat clumsy glutton. Sir Walter Scott in his popular work "Ivanhoe" portrays the character of Athelstan as a flabby, sluggish Knight who ate until he had his fill and then kept on eating until he rolled under the table.

Food is the master of every man in this world except those individuals who realise that we eat to live rather than live to eat. Edison was a starving newsboy and Jean Jaques Rousseau, whose thoughts revolutionised the world, fasted for days at a time. Why should one go further when we have our Mahatmaji going about days and months together fasting, carrying on his good work?

VALUE OF ABSTEMIOUSNESS.

How much food a man needs to keep himself alive and able to work depends upon his calling in life. Some men need more food than others. The manual labourer consumes more energy than a clerk at the desk. As a matter of fact an office-worker will find it to his advantage to skip meals occasionally. We have in our religious calendar, fasting days, which, I am sure, were formerly observed on dietic principles, but our modern generation are prone to laugh and criticise. A time will come when they will have to admit that they would feel better when they go without lunch occasionally. The most important thing for everybody to do is to eat enough vitalising food to keep his organs functioning properly and keep himslf fighting fit. We can foretell that the day is near at hand when many persons will subsist on the tablets prepared containing all the vitality required by human system.

I happened to read in an American Magazine where one Dr. Luden quoted the actual value of a human-being at ninety-eight cents. Reduced to the elements he says—

"Fat enough for seven Bar Soaps
Iron enough for a medium sized nail.
Sugar enough to fill a shaker.
Lime enough to whitewash a chicken coop.
Sulphur enough to rid a dog of fleas."

If the statement is correct, why should we bother about caring for such a worthless mass? The answer is simple. A time-piece is composed of certain amount of steel, etc., which in the raw state would be worthless. But the skilful hands have stamped out of the materials into various parts and made a valuable product. If it is properly cared for, it will last for years and render good service. The human body is very much like a time-piece.—nay, being of more delicate construction and made to function perfectly, requires greater care and attention than anything else on earth.

NEED OF PHYSICAL EXERCISE.

Every man, no matter what his calling in life, should indulge in some form of athletics. A man never learns how poor his condition is until he takes to a gymnasium or out-door sports. It is then that he finds himself "winded" or easily fatigued. These are the signs of sluggish system brought about by over-eating.

Food is like a drug—the more you eat the more you want to eat. Over-eating is one of the great curses of modern living. When a man is at the height of his career and fashioning policies that will aid suffering humanity, his stomach succumbs to nights of heavy and wrong eating and all his achievements perish on the operating table. Historians call it fate, but those who can read between the lines know it was a case of misdirected appetite.

We have become habituated to the idea that it is what we eat that keeps up our strength, and that we must eat three meals a day whether we need or not. Even though instinctively we feel that we should go without food—we have made appetite our master—we think if we miss our meals we shall have headache or be dizzy,, etc. Rather than suffer the imagined unpleasant consequences, we yield to the demands of an abnormal appetite, inspite of knowing that we are strengthening the bond of slavery.

QUALITY, NOT QUANTITY.

What is good for one man may not be good for another If you observe the labourers enjoying the noon-day meal, you will notice that though they are muscular and expend tremendous energy through wielding pick-axe and shovel, they live mostly on onions, green vegetables and rye bread. Nationality plays a great part in the type of food one is accustomed to take. A race that has been fed on rice will breed children who will thrive on rice and pass the inclination on to posterity. It often comes to pass that one man finds strength on corn, another on nuts and the third on rice, etc. It should be stamped on every growing child's mind that it is the quality of food that one takes builds energy and not the quantity.

There is no disease save that brought about by poisons in intestines. Devitalising foods are the cause of all diseases. Proper food means a healthy system and a healthy system means freedom from disease

Eat proper foods. energizing foods, vegetables, nuts and fruits and you will eliminate properly. And once you eliminate properly and prevent decadense in the intestines, disease will ever be foreign to your body. Do not merely fill up food as one would stoke a furnace with coal.

Eat to live and not live to eat.

"Chronicle" Congress : : Number : : :

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SOVIET TO OPEN VITAMIN FACTORY

10,000 Doses Of "B" Or "C" To Be Produced Daily For Patients

The first unit of a factory for the production of vitamins will shortly be opened in Leningrad.

Using the method developed by the vitamin laboratory of the Mechnikov Hospital, this factory will produce up to 10,000 doses daily of vitamins B and C made from pine needles, burdock and black currant leaves.

The significance of such a large output is shown by the fact that a patient suffering from scurvy needs only 2, doses of vitamin C a month. The vitamin is also effectively used against rachitis and other diseases caused by metabolic disorders. Vitamin B is used to cure neuritis.

The value of the Leningrad scientists' discovery has already been recognised abroad, the Mechnikov Hospital having received a letter from a British firm asking to purchase the secret of the manufacturing process.

Construction will soon begin of another vitamin factory near Moscow. The yearly output of this factory will be 4,000 tons of vitamins.

"ARTIFICIAL BLOOD" PROVES USELESS

Lack Of Red Corpuscle "Workshops," Chief Stumbling Block

The reason why man and the other higher animals need red blood corpuscles has been found by Dr. William R. Amberson, Professor of Physiology at the University of Tennessee.

These cells, he finds, are workshops. The membrane which encloses them enables the red pigment, hemoglobin, which carries the oxygen from the lungs throughout the body, to do things it cannot accomplish outside their walls.

He describes the significance of these cells in the "collecting net" in a lecture to the scientists who make Woods Hole a Summer biological capital. At the University of Tennessee he took ox blood, extracted from it the red pigment and mixed it with salts to make a fluid resembling blood. A statement issued at the university recently referred to this mixture as artificial blood

Dr. Amberson's Woods Hole lecture shows that at Tennessee the artificial blood kept small animals alive for at the most about thirty-six hours.

From the study of the organs of these animals Dr. Amberson found that the red pigment, outside its cell, carried oxygen, but it escaped from the body and also from the veins and arteries. Also, rather rapidly, this pigment became transformed chemically into a substance closely resembling its original state, but one unable to carry oxygen. This last failure was the direct cause of death of the laboratory animals They died of asphyxiation because their artificial blood failed to carry enough oxygen

The red blood corpuscle prevents this transformation and also the escape of the pigment.

Overweight men are more efficient, able to stand physical and mental strain better and are more resistant to disease than underweights, a study made in the British Royal Air Force and reported in "The Lancet," has indicated.

What The Papers Say

LIBERALS "ABSCOND"

Sitting in a quiet corner at Allahabad the Indian Liberal Party are discussing plans of pamphleteering and petitioning, while around them the whole country is being convulsed by the conflicting forces of nationalism. It looks as if Liberals were out of the fray—as if they were a party of detached politicians, concerned more with the welfare of Indians in Zanzibar than the welfare of Indians in India, who have no part to play in current politics as they had nothing to contribute to the events that led to the present fierce controversy on the communal question. But can Liberals so conveniently escape responsibility?

It is these Liberals who are guilty of putting the house in flames. These Liberals who are now trying to abscond into Zanzibar politics are the real incendiaries who have set the country ablaze. Whose creation is the Communal Award round which centre all the controversies of today?—'National Call."

Armament Race

Collective security, non-aggression pacts, pooled guarantees, an international air force, all having failed to give the nations the sense of safety they demand every country is frantically increasing its armaments as the only means of national defence in times of trouble. Governments are seeking by increasing their own forces to get what they cannot get by negotiation at Geneva. If the Disarmament Conference has failed, if the League of Nations is powerless to safeguard weaker members from aggression by more powerful neighbours, it is because the Great Powers who took part in the Conference and are members of the League are not prepared to make the necessary sacrifice, or take the small risk necessary, before the world can be free from the menace of war. Agreement as to the best method of settling international disputes without resort to armed conflict having been found impossible, there is a feeling abroad that the nations must individually take steps, which they could take conjointly, for preserving the sanctity of their own frontiers and for national development. The recent decision of the U. S. Admiralty to build 24 new warships and the addition of 41 new squadrons to the British Royal Air Force are but the beginnings of a new race in armaments.—"Hindustan Times."

Belgian Boycott

Who will compensate India for the losses she will sustain through the contemplated Belgian boycott of our goods as a reprisal for the loss of the Belgian market in India, resulting from the Ottawa pact? The figures for 1931-32 show that Belgium imported goods from India valued at 44 1/2 million rupees, while she exported to India 30 million rupees worth of goods only. That is fair trade—very fair to India indeed, which gains by 14 1/2 million rupees. If Belgium imports raw cotton, jute, rice etc., from other countries, it is the Indian producer that will suffer and Belgium is bound to take such action so long as the Ottawa agreement gives undue preference to British goods especially iron and steel; that is, so long as India is compelled to place unjust burdens on Continental goods for the special benefit of the British manufacturer. India thus loses her export trade, while she is compelled to import the more costly British products. Great Britain went to the rescue of the oppressed Belgium in 1914; but in the year of grace 1934 she has no hesitation to throw the poor little country out of her empire in order to benefit herself.—"Swarajya."

Elegant Vacuum

To those who expected Lord Willingdon to make any big announcement regarding his contact with statesmen in England or the future of India, his address to the combined session of the Central Legislature will come as great disappointment. But we dare say their number is small. The Viceroy praised himself and his hearers for the great success that he thinks his policy of repression on the one hand and reform on the other has met with, and thanked the legislators including the Presidents of both Houses for the ready co-operation offered by them in endorsing Government plans for the governance of India. It was only natural for Lord Willingdon to have a fling at the Congress and the Civil Disobednence Movement to decry both and pat himself again. But, we wish His Lordship ponders over a fundamental truth contained in his words that "the right road to progress is not through coercion" and makes his administration more responsible to the people of India than at present. His Excellency claims credit for the wonderful things that his regime has brought to India and promises support for whatever visits the country in the wake of the much-advertised J.P.C. report and constitional Act. But these are old stories unworthy of reiteration and apart from his characteristic platitudes of having done his best for the country under his charge and promises for the future, the speech is an elegant vacuum and could have been better left undelivered. —"Indian Express."

CIVIL LIBERTY IN U.S.A.

(Continued from Page 12)

agents of interference with the right to meet, speak, distribute literature, and to picket in strikes." High-handed police attacks on left-wing radicals were reported throughout the south, where the Communists were active, in Columbus, O., Boston, Bridgeport, Conn, Jersey City and New York City. Abolition of police radical squads, red squads and bomb squads was urged in various cities by the Union on the ground "that these are provocative agents, stirring up the very trouble they are presumed to prevent."

Campaigns Supported.

Committees of the Civil Liberties Union were active in supporting State anti-injunction legislation. Rewards were offered for the conviction of lynchers in California, Maryland, and Kentucky and the Wagner-Costigan Federal Anti-Lynching Bill was vigorously urged. A more tolerant colonial policy was supported, particular emphasis being placed on the withdrawal of Marines from Haiti, now planned for this fall, ending of our financial control of Haiti, now pending, and release of sedition prisoners in the Philippines. The Indian Civil Rights Bill was backed. A survey of Fascist tendencies in America revealed comparatively little activity.

Union's Programme for Next Year.

The programme of the Union for the next year follows: 1. Defense of workers' rights to organize, strike, and picket. 2. Liberalization of the immigration and deportation laws. 3. Abolition of Post Office censorship, opposition to federal and State movie censorship. Investigation of radio control. 4. Continuance of fight for "free speech" areas in every city. 5. State-anti-injunction laws modelled on federal law. 6. Release of political prisoners, including Mooney and Billings, Angelo Herndon, etc. 7. Repeal of the unprecedented laws and regulations restricting academic freedom. 8. Aid against lynching and in the fight for Negroes' civil rights. 9. Fight against third degree in our cities. 10. Extension of civil rights through amendments to Indian Civil Rights Bill. 11. Civil government to replace naval rule in Samoa, and civil rights for all residents of our colonies.

Officers of the Union include Harry F. Ward, Chairman, Helen Phelps Stokes, James H. Maurer, and Frement Older. Vice-Chairmen; B. W. Huebsch, Treasurer; Roger N. Baldwin, Director; Lucille B. Milner, Secretary; Arthur Garfield Hays and Morris L. Ernst, Counsel; A. L. Wirin, Office-Counsel and Edward D. Campbell, Washington Counsel.

Mira Ben Explains Why She Joined Mahatma

Tells Talented Sinhalese Writer In London That Her Soul Belongs To East

Twenty-five years ago Madeline Slade was a girl of seventeen living the social life of an officer's daughter in India.

To-day, Mira Bai is an Eastern woman, whose gentle, compelling personality has shed all its Western qualities. Tall of figure, her dark, expressive eyes are the eyes of an Indian and she has the Indian woman's beautiful soft voice.

I talked to her in her tiny room in an hotel near Hyde Park while she sat upon the floor in the native manner, barefooted, her hair under the hood of her peasant's homespun saree, shaved close like a nun's writes Marcia De Silva in "Pearson's Weekly".

There were few personal belongings in the room, for Mira Bai in accordance with her vows, has given up all personal property. A few pieces of clothing, which she had just washed, hung from a rail; a small, cheap suitcase, filled with papers, was open beside her. Somehow her personality had given to that commonplace hotel bedroom the atmosphere of a saintly hermit's cell

Call of the East.

"Ten years ago I joined Gandhi's Ashram," she said. "And never for one moment in those ten years have I regretted it. Immediately I entered I felt at home and that the people were the people to whom I rightly belonged.

"It is quite a simple explanation if you believe in rebirth. My soul is really Eastern though by some chance I was born in the West when I should have been born in hte East. In the ordinary course of events I must have waited to die and be reborn to reach the East; but this I have been spared because of Gandhi's strong spiritual force

"But let me tell you a little of my life. My father was an admiral who, for three years commanded a squadron in the East. During that time I lived in India. My life was the usual social life of an Officer's Daughter I felt it to be a life of extreme narrowness and did not like it all. Of course, I came into contact with hardly any Indian, and when at last I came back to England I was just as ignorant of India as when I went away.

"Soon after my return to England War broke out, and I realised then something that I must always have sub-consciously felt, the unsoundness of Western life. This knowledge made me unhappy and unsettled in mind I did not know what to do I was seeking for some cause to serve and could not find it. For believing all bloodshed to be wrong, I could take no part in the struggle

Wrote to Gandhiji.

"Then one day I read the work of a French writer Romain Rolland, and at once felt I must meet the author. I wrote to him, and we met, and in the course of our first conversation he mentioned Gandhi, saying to me quite simply, that here in Gandhi's person, was a second Christ Then he told me he had just finished a book on the Mahatma and that I must read it.

"No sooner had I read the book than I knew my problems were solved. I knew that I had found the cause, I had been seeking and that I must go out to Gandhi and serve him In my enthusiasm I booked a passage to India straight away, and only when I had done so did I realise that as yet I was in no way equipped to join him.

"So I spent one year learning to spin and weave and accustoming myself to the Ashram diet

"At the same time I wrote to the Mahatma and told him of my plans and how I was preparing myself to join him. Then when I felt myself to be ready I wrote to him again asking that I might come now: and he answered and said that I might

Daughter of the House.

"Vilabi Patel, the famous Indian leader, now just released from prison, met me on my arrival in India: and always when I see him I am reminded of that day—the twenty-fifth October, 1925

"Vilabi Patel took me to Gandhi who met me with the words, 'you shall be my daughter.' Then he at once led me to the kitchen to meet Mrs. Gandhi who was cooking. And ever since that day I have been treated as a daughter of the house.

"In the Ashram we do all the work ourselves, and study to be able to help at work in the villages. I was taught the art of weaving, of cattle keeping, and of course to speak Hindi

"I was given a little room right on the bank of the beautiful Sabarmati River. Being hard at work from morning to night, and being deeply interested in my surroundings the time flew by

"At the end of a year Gandhi allowed me to take the vow of 'Brahmacharija' (celibacy) and to give up for good all thought of worldly possessions. It was then, too that he agreed for me to have my head shaven, and with his own hands removed my hair."

Mira Bai told me how in the Ashram they work from four in the morning till nine at night. About her prison experiences—she was sent to prison because of her work for Gandhi against British rule—she was cheerful and not in the least bitter. She feels no bitterness against England, and she smiled when I told her that people were making a mystery of her sudden departure from Gandhi.

"I felt that there was work for me to do in England," she said. "The knowledge came to me suddenly.

"I went upstairs to Gandhi and told him what had come to me. He looked at me quietly and said: 'If you feel like that you should go, and go at once.'

" 'I could not go unless I felt

"I am now leaving for a tour I had your blessing,' I replied

" 'You have it,' was his answer.

"Within five days I was on the boat sailing for England.

throughout England Wales and Scotland to try to spread the message of truth. Everywhere I am finding interest and sympathy for the Indian question. But today that sympathy is only half conscious in the people's hearts and hidden away from view. Through knowledge of the truth it must become conscious, visible and active."

Questionable Audit Tests

Professor Davar Raises Important Issues In Regard To Company Audits

Can auditors certify accounts without examining the whole of the accounts and yet state that "The balance sheet exhibits a true and correct view of the state of the company's affairs?" This question was raised by Principal Sohrab R. Davar, President, Bombay Shareholders' Association while moving second quarterly report of the Association on Tuesday. The auditors' report referred to stated as follows:

"We beg to report that we have audited the balance sheet of the Deccan Sugar and Abkari Co., Ltd., dated 31st December 1933, and above setforth. with the books and accounts as kept in Madras in which are incorporated the certified returns from the factory and branches and have obtained all the information and explanations we have required. In our opinion such balance sheet is drawn up in conformity with the Law and exhibits a true and correct view of the state of the company's affairs according to the best of our information and the explanations given to us and as shown by the books of the company. We have not examined the whole of the account in detail, but have made a test audit of the Madras books with the cash vouchers and branch returns."

Prof. Davar remarked:

Although the auditors had not audited the accounts in full, yet they adopted the unusual course of certifying that the balance sheet exhibited a true and correct view of the state of the company's affairs as shown by its books. This action of the auditors raises important issues one of them being whether the certificate is in order and if so, whether the law should not be amended with a view to prevent such reports as it is obvious that such 'test audits' without examination of accounts in detail could hardly be considered satisfactory from the stand, point of shareholders or investors.

DANGERS OF SUBSIDIARIES.

Prof. Davar pointed out the danger of floating subsidiaries of the existing companies and the necessity of safeguarding the interests of the shareholders and quoted President Roosevelt's book "Looking Forward," in which he had condemned this system in not uncertain terms and said the shareholders of the parent company should be supplied with the balance sheet and report of the subsidiary companies.

He then expressed his satisfaction at the announcement of the Government of India to revise the Indian Companies Act as well as the Indian Insurance Law. The present Act, he said, had done service for a large number of years and the New Act which we should plant, should be one which would prove to be capable of prolonged satisfactory service to the Indian industries and the investing public. The other point which he hoped the authorities would bear in mind is that we could not possibly make a whole sale copy of the sections of the New English Act of 1929 for two reasons, viz., (1) The English Act in itself is a hasty and not quite a perfect legislation and that, (2) in view of special Indian conditions, a good many of these amendments of the English Act are almost valueless and inapplicable to us.

He then gave some recent examples in which the Shareholders' Association's Committee had taken up the matter against the managing system in which the Managing Agents had proposed to usurp to themselves all the autocratic powers and at the intervention of the committee, the agreements were modified.

OBJECTIONABLE STEEL BILL.

Finally, he expressed his disapproval of the Iron and Steel Duties Bill and said a very objectionable principle of levying excise duty on a protected industry for the purpose of revenue was introduced here.

Proceeding he said, when an industry makes out a case for protection the consumer bears the burden of protection under the hope that as soon as the industry is sufficiently established his burden would be removed. In this idea he is grossly deceived if when the time for removing the protection or reducing the same arrives, the state argues that this removal or reduction would deprive it of an income which it was earning through the collection of protective duties and that, therefore, it was justified in levying an excise on the industry. This means a perpetual burden on the consumer with the result that when the question of protection of any industry comes in the future before the Legislative Assembly the consumer, that is, the public in general, will be naturally up in arms against such legislation and prevent same from being passed, to the great detriment of the growing industries of this country. There is of course the argument that the excise duties would be temporary but the hollowness of that argument is too familiar to us all. To take only one instance when they levied the income tax originally both in India and England, the ministers in charge of the bill assured the public that it was only a temporary measure. The income tax has not only come to stay with us for ever, but as we all unfortunately know to our cost it is gathering strength in its progress of exactions from year to year. This is, as I have said, only one out of thousands of illustrations that could be given by any of you from the past history of legislation in India or England."

The report was adopted.

AGRICULTURAL INDEBTEDNESS

Latthe Exposes Sir F. Sykes' Fallacy

(From A Correspondent.)

DHARWAR, Sept 2.

On the invitation of the Karnatak Divisional Co-operative Institute, Divan Bahadur Latthe, M.A., LL.B., Chairman of the Belgaum District Central Co-operative Bank delivered at Dharwar a lecture on "Lines of Co-operative Development."

Before making an attempt to give lines for the future, he thought it worth while to review the movement as it now stood. He regretted that the impression which an ordinary man gathered was that the co-operative movement was meant to supply cheap money alone

CREDIT SIDE ONLY TAKEN.

Divan Bahadur Latthe further said "Without underrating the value of workers that have done so much, I may point out that the movement has not been perfectly co-operative The movement should have handled from the very beginning all the aspects of life connected with the members of the society. Credit side is the only one so long taken up.

Co-operative principles provide that the borrower and the lender must be the same, which means that the component members of a society should save and deposit amounts in it for loaning to the needy members. The process of loaning again was a little defective. The assets statement was taken for guidance, and the importance of character and suitability gradually receded in the back-ground. The Central Banks should have capital mainly from the societies. But that capital has been cheaply from outsiders who are mostly non-member depositors. Even the small capital which has been contributed by the society by the purchase of shares is not in many cases in the form of actual payments but has in most cases deducted from the loans advanced to the society. Naturally failures could be expected.

RURAL RECONSTRUCTION

He also said I have been keenly interested in the scheme of village reconstruction which the late Governor Sir Frederick Sykes inaugurated before he left India. The improvement of agricultural conditions would come, he said "If people help themselves". This, to me, appears enigmatic. It is like tying the hands and legs of a man and asking him to swim for life. The agriculturist has been burdened with debts and cannot extricate himself out of it. To free him is the first step.

In other countries Governments have done a good deal. Czechoslovakia has reduced by Government decree 30 per cent of the public debt. The Canadian Government square up the debts of agriculturists by taking over their lands and giving loans at 4 per cent. The Governments of Australia and New-Zealand help the agriculturists to take their wheat by rail and sea at very concession rates which enable them to sell their wheat even in India prices lower than our own wheat. The German Government is also known to have taken up drastic measures to protect the interest of their agriculturists and artisans.

APPEAL TO EDUCATIVE PEOPLE

Many of the things we would wish for, are not easy to be achieved because they are not in our power. But some of the things I have referred to may be tried and I appeal to the educated people to interest themselves in them. They could go to the villages, educate the people and work for their benefit through real co-operation."

THE PATNA DECISION

(Continued from page 6.)

affecting their life and liberty to Indian princes, and by fortifying vested interests and groups which can flourish only in the miasma of autocracy. Under it the strangle-hold of foreign domination will be further tightened and even the curious medley consisting of Princes and European traders and zemindars and communalists that it sets up as the legislature will not have any say in the matter of the Defence Army, or "external" affairs; and no real control over finances, currency, exchange, railways or banking or over the principal servants of Government. Even in the provincial sphere it will be open to the Governor to impose his will and enforce his own views and decisions in all affairs. The starving millions groaning under the dead-weight of unproductive and grinding taxes will have to bear still heavier burdens to meet the increased cost of the reformed administration.

Impotent Legislature

The proposed scheme does not profess to alter the status of Indians by an inch. Under its provisions India remains as impotent to affect British Imperial policy as at present. The authority of the 'Federal Parliament' does not extend to the armed soldier or even to the members of the non-military services and tax gatherer recruited abroad. It may make laws only under handicaps and severe restrictions and in the last resort it cannot command the power to enforce them. It may tax the people and raise revenue, but it cannot disburse or have the money in its keeping. The measure is absolutely devoid of even the semblance of Swaraj and it does not recognise the Indian Nation. It scrupulously avoids even the phrases of Dominion and Dominion Status which were freely used to beguile confiding politicians in India. All this need not surprise anyone—what is deplorable is the participation of some of our own countrymen in these menoeuvres. Even when the truce was broken up by the Government and the country was forced into a grim struggle, these men did not withdraw from the London Conference and went on with make-believe discussions far removed from the arena of battle. The present legislators have proved apt instruments for promoting the designs and registering the decrees of British interests. Whether in the matter of the Reserve Bank or Statutory Railway Board, Imperial Preference or Modyes arrangement, codification of the ordinances, or forging further fetters for the press supporting the White Paper or filling the gaps in it in the manner desired by its framers, they have ungrudgingly stood by the British and Indian Government. Can the country allow such people to go again to the so-called legislatures to misrepresent the popular wishes and to mislead the world and to impede the progress of the nation towards the goal? The answer is obvious.

INQUEST ON VICTIM OF RIOTING

MADRAS, Sept. 3.

Inspector Christodas held an inquest this afternoon on the body of a Muslim named Amirjan, alias Dastigar, who died as a result of knife injuries received during last night's disturbances at the Beach meeting.

Syed Akbar Hussain employed in a teashop, examined, said that he and Amirjan, the deceased, who was also employed in the same teashop, went to the Beach to attend the Muslim meeting. Witness went to the Arya Samajist meeting with the accused. Here there was sudden confusion and the lights were broken. Lated, witness found the deceased lying injured.

Another Mahomedan witness deposed that he first went to the meeting of his co-religionists and then to the Arya Samajists meeting where there was confusion. majists running after some Muslims including the deceased. He also saw Kannon (a Hindu) whom he knew chasing Muslims with a 'bitchuva' (a kind of weapon) in his hand. He saw Kannan stabbing Dastigar with the 'bitchuva'. Dastigar and two persons removed him from the place.

Four other Muslim witnesses, examined, deposed they were attacked with sticks and knives while they were coming out from the Arya Samajist meeting.

The jury returned a verdict that Dastigar died as a result of injuries caused by Kannan with a 'bitchuva.' The police have already arrested Kannan.

COMMISSIONER ADVISES CALMNESS.

The Commissioner of Police met the leaders of Muslims this morning and entreated them to advise their co-religionists to be calm and forget the incident. Special armed police have been posted throughout Triplicane, to prevent further disturbances. According to the police 17 persons, including three Hindus, received knife injuries more or less of a trivial nature.—A. P.

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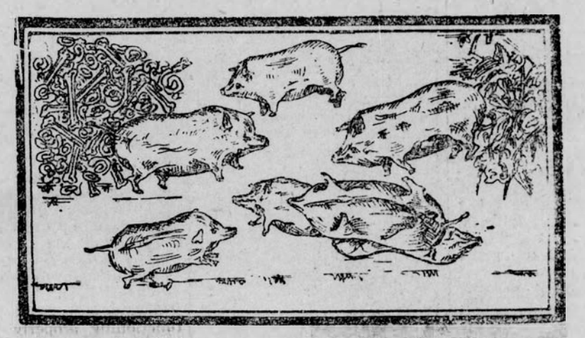

Says Frederick A. Talbot in his Book 'Millions from Waste':—

"All skins, rags, bones, feathers and hair were collected. All waste arising in the slaughter of animals was carefully gathered. The carcasses of animals which had succumbed to disease were also treated. A farmer was not even permitted to bury the corpse of a dog. The authorities were vested with the power to handle diseased animals to secure the fats for soap-making."

Many medicinal preparations are very expensive to make. Such preparations, when made for export to our poor country, are largely adulterated as is well-known to medical men in India. When foreigners, do not care whether we live or die after taking their medicines, does it not stand to reason that they would quite unscrupulously make such articles as soaps from greases recovered from such sources as dead rats, cats, dogs, cows and even from human excreta. In Europe fats recovered from human excreta are sold to soap-makers at half an anna per pound. Godrej pays from two to four annas for the same weight of pure Indian vegetable oils.

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READERS' VIEWS

Swadeshi Exhibitions

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—The word Swadeshi, until the Working Committee defined it recently at its recent sitting at Benares remained vague and the organisers here used the term Swadeshi so as to suit their convenience. It is not unknown that in many Swadeshi Exhibitions products of America and England were exhibited with or without the notice of the organisers. The definition of Swadeshi used till now, namely, "Swadeshi goods means goods which are manufactured in India from Indian raw or basic material and with direction, management, labour and capital which are predominantly Indian", has gone overboard. There are very few industries in India at present which conform to the above definition.

The Working Committee's definition of Swadeshi therefore, has come in right time and is calculated to help 'useful' articles manufactured in India through cottage and other small industries. It runs as follows:—

'That the activities of Congress Organisations relating to Swadeshi shall be restricted to useful articles manufactured in India through cottage and other small industries which are in need of popular education for their support and which will accept the guidance of the Congress organisations in regulating prices and in the matter of the wages and welfare of labour under their control.'

The definition seeks to bring under the control of Congress organisations the questions of conditions of Labour, price of articles etc. That will be quite desirable but how far it will be practicable it remains to be seen. In our country Trade Unions for such industries are few and far between and have very little influence. Any way it is to be hoped that the artisan or the agriculturist will get an additional income if articles he produces during his leisure time are given adequate encouragement.

As the Congress does not permit any competition between mill cloth and handspun Khadi the textile products will not be permitted to be exhibited at the exhibition proposed to be held at the time of the Congress Session. Again articles of organised industries which can rely on State Aid are to be excluded from the exhibition. A few of them are the following namely, Sugar, Iron and steel, Soaps, oils, coal, heavy chemicals and glassware etc. While the following articles manufactured through cottage industries may be permitted. They are ivory products buttons combs brushes, coir toys, indigenous razor, slates, pencils, non-machine-made agricultural implements, indigenous watches and clocks, ayurvedic medicines, brass articles, furniture, leather articles indigenous soaps, home made paper, bidis, confectionery articles cots, curios and artware, inks, iron safes, handmade) nibs, etc. This sort of exhibition though devoid of the glamour of the big exhibitions will serve a useful purpose provided sufficient information is collected on them which is always available from the Director of Industries of different provinces. The new definition seeks to put an end to any sort of exploitation and serve the interests of the manufacturers of articles of cottage industries.—Yours, etc.,

H. VENKATRAM

Vile-Parle Municipality

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—Sometime back there appeared in your "Readers' Views" column a letter from "Disgusted" making serious allegations against the municipal affairs of the Vile Parle suburb. I thought this letter would open the eyes of the President of the Municipality but the reply that he had given through your columns was so lame that I should thank you to kindly give me the courtesy of your much esteemed columns to redress the grievances of the residents of Vile Parle.

At the outset, I must state that I have personally investigated into the scandalous state of affairs of the Municipality and take this opportunity to endorse the statement of "Disgusted", and if he would come out with his name open, I assure him that he will have a tremendous support from the public.

Now as regards the market that the municipality contemplates building, I shou'd like to inquire whether this has been sanctioned by the Government of India under Town Planning Scheme No. 1. If not whether the permission of the Government of India was obtained when the present plot for the market was purchased? This will clear up misunderstanding if there be any.

Secondly, as regards the cesspool, so much has been said about the inefficiency of the municipality in the discharge of its duties that I should only state that only three lorries are owned by the Municipality to remove the cesspool water in a population of 12,000 souls living in nearly 600 bungalows. One of the lorries is always under repairs. So in clearing the cesspool water every house gets a turn at least after three weeks, and if in the meantime some one approaches the Municipality with his complains, the whole programme is upset. So the man who does not speak and keeps quiet suffers the most. If this state of affairs is allowed to continue long, I am afraid it would lead to corruption.

The argument advanced by the President is that in the near future the cesspool water would be removed to a place nearby. I wish the President had studied the locality better. There is not a brook nearby where the water of the cesspool can be allowed to flow, and if any engineering plan is under contemplation the Municipality cannot afford at its present stage to sanction huge expenditure when its own finances are in a hopeless state.

There are various plots where mosquitoes breed freely and which are full of germs of influenza and typhoid etc. No one from the Municipality takes the trouble to force the unwilling owner of the plot to fill the ground and thus remove the stagnant monsoon water which at certain places is nearly 2 to 4 feet deep. Every third family in Parle is suffering from influenza. This should immediately open the eyes of the Director of Public Health and the Collector and force the Municipality to put its affairs right.

In the interest of the public, I would like to appeal to all the newspapers in Bombay to throw open their columns to ventilate the grievances of the public, and send round their accredited representatives to investigate into the matter.—Yours, etc.,

MUKUND DESAI.

Ajmere-Sharif Urus

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—If the B. B. & C. I. Railway authorities had taken a little care to make arrangements for concession fare and return tickets for the Ajmer-Sharif Urus, uptil now it would have been declared by posters and public papers etc. etc. In the whole of India Ajmer-Sharif is a most important Mahomedan pilgrimage station and on the occasion of Urus of such an important place if concession fares were announced no doubt passengers in lacs would have run down to Ajmere Sheriff and the Company would have earned a big sum.

If the records of past years be referred to, it will be quite clear that on whatever occasions such concessions were given the traffic increased to a considerable extent.

It is not yet too late for the Railway authorities to consider this question.—Yours, etc.

WELL-WISHER OF THE RY. CO.

II.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—When the Indian railway companies allow concessions on the occasion of all holidays and fairs, it is surprising they have so far never thought of giving any concession to the very large number of Mussalmans, who visit Ajmer during the 'Urs' of Khwaja Muinuddin Ajmeri. It is one of the most important Muslim shrines, in fact, the most important one, which is visited by thousands of devout Mussalmans from all parts of the country. May I draw the attention of the B. B. and C.I. Railway authorities to attend to this matter and announce concessions for the forthcoming 'Urs,' which comes off this year in the second week of October, i.e., 11th to 18th inclusive?—Yours etc.,

"A MUSLIM."

Bhownagri Mohola.

Ayurveda

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—Some people are of opinion that the Ayurveda shastra as compiled by ancient Hindu sages is defective in certain branches specially in surgery and midwifery, and that an improvement should be made it in by adaptation from the western medical science.

On the contrary, some other people boldly assert that Ayurveda is strong enough to stand by itself and requires no borrowing from outside. The promiscuous intermixture of the two sciences, eastern and western will mar the speciality and originality of Ayurveda far from enriching it, and by this pernicious efforts. Ayurveda which has stood the test of time, is sure to loose its charm and gravity. The sacredness of this ancient Shastra should never be allowed to be defiled by grafting a foreign body on it—nay not even for the sake of improvement; and hence all attempts of intermingling the two medical sciences together, should be condemned.

For the past 20 years Ayurved has been getting more solid support than before. As it is, this subject should be discussed through the columns of the news papers so that the public in general and interested parties in particular may know what is good or bad.—Yours, etc.,

BHAL S. RAJADHYAX.

Mr. Sherwani's Statement

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I seek for light. The last paragraph of the statement as published on page 8 of the "Bombay Chronicle" of the 28th inst. represents Mr. T. A. K. Sherwani, "the Congress leader and Nationalist Muslim," as saying just what one would think a man of his views would be least likely to say; for we read:—

"The only issue before the country is whether India approves of the 'dual Policy' of the Government or not. Those (Mussalmans) who do not approve of this policy must cast their votes in favour of Congress candidates or in the alternative in favour of the candidates of the Muslim Unity Board, and should not allow themselves to cloud the issue."

Now from what one knows of the political complexion of Mr. Sherwani and the antecedents of the Muslim Unity Board, one can only say that in the second of the above sentences either Mr. Sherwani has misexpressed himself or that he is misreported or in the alternative (which is the least likely) has developed a second or 'alternative' love for the Muslim Unity Board side by side with or as a 'pis aller' to the Indian National Congress quite lately. If he has not been misreported, it means that Mr. Sherwani in the above sentence says just what one would think he was the last man to say. Most probably there is a mistake in the expression, due only to oversight on his own or a copyist's part. From the context and from a knowledge of the character of both Mr. Sherwani and the Muslim Unity Board, one can guess what he must have actually said or intended to say:—"Those (Musalmans) who do not approve of this policy must cast their votes in favour of the Congress candidates, while those who do may vote in favour of the candidates of the Muslim Unity Board," or "Therefore either the voters must cast their votes in favour of the Congress candidates, which they will do if they do not approve of that policy, or else they should vote for those of the M. U. Board." The sentence as it stands is misleading in the highest degree, in the light of Mr. Sherwani's known character and the nature of the M. U. Board. I wish the point would be clarified as early as possible.

In an earlier part of his statement the Nationalist Mr. Sherwani asks "whether any non-Hindu had ever been returned in all these provinces during the last 14 years from any general constituency." I say, let him ask the Parsis, the Christians and the Bohras, Khojas and other Muslims in Bombay City and the Bombay Districts whether it is not Hindu majorities in the Industries and Commerce and Landholders' constituences (which are general constituencies), that have sent up their representatives to the Legislative Council and the Assembly, as witness the late Mr. Baptista a Christian, Mr. Cooper a Parsi, Mr. K. F. Nariman a Parsi, and two of the Gujarat Sardars' and Inamdars' representatives in the present and past Councils, who bear Hindu names but are Mahomedan by religion.—Yours etc.

S. D. NADKARNI.

Karwar, Aug. 31.

Pilgrims To Gaya

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—We hereby beg to draw the attention of our Bengali brethren through the medium of your well-esteemed journal, the difficulties generally experienced by the pilgrims at Gayadham and their remedy and hope that you will be so good as to publish it in your esteemed daily and oblige.

Gaya is one of the notable pilgrimage of the Hindus and every year thousands of pilgrims flock here to perform Sradhaya ceremonies of their forefathers. As soon as a pilgrim gets down from the train the brokers of the "Gayalies" known as "Dalals" beseige him and take him to their places saying that they will get your ceremony done very cheap &c., and thus they succeed in getting their prey into their clutches and squeeze them later on. The houses of these "Dalals" are very unhealthy and quite unfit for habitation, and the sufferings of these unfortunate pilgrims know no bounds.

"To relieve the sufferers Acharjaya Srimat Swami Pranabanandaji has established a branch of the Bharat Seva Ashram Sangha at Gaya, situated on the McLeodganj Street about a mile off from the railway station. The pilgrims who come here are quite safe in every respect and the Swamiji makes arrangement for the performance of the ceremony and the Gayalies do not charge anything more than what has been directed by the Ashram which is done according to the status of the pilgrim. This Ashram is situated in a healthy site. Help is rendered to the sufferers and sick nursed without distinction of caste creed or colour. Free medical help is given to the public, and the dead are attended to. Arrangements are made to receive the pilgrims at the railway station if informed beforehand. About 50 patients are treated daily.—Yours, etc.

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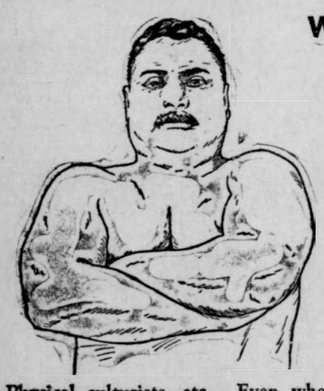

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CIVIL LIBERTY IN U.S.A.

Reactions Of The "New Deal"

(CONTRIBUTED.)

II

"The record of industrial conflict," the report of the American Civil Liberties Union from June, 1933 to June 1934 notes, "over one year of the New Deal is without equal: Troops have been called out against the strikers in six States. Over forty injunctions have been issued by State Courts restricting or suspending the rights to organize, strike and picket. Police and deputy sheriffs, aided by private gunmen of the employers, have attacked picket lines and strikers' meetings wholesale. More than 15 strikers have been killed on the picket-line or in demonstrations, 200 have been wounded and several hundred prosecuted—all attempting to exercise their 'rights.' "

"Strikes or threatened strikes have marked all the great unorganised industries." The Union cited particularly the strikes led by left-wing unions at Gallup, New Mexico, and in California agricultural valleys where employers combined with the Government to try smash the unions. American Civil Liberties Union attorneys were active in these and similar situations, defending the rights of the workers, according to the report. In the Illinois coal-fields, the fight between two unions, the Progressive Miners of America and the United Mine Workers, continues with unabated "bloodshed, prosecutions and violation of civil rights."

Release Sought for Political Prisoners.

Among the political prisoners for whose release campaigns have been supported by the Union are cited the following: Tom Mooney and Warren Billings. The pending federal habeas corpus proceeding is described as the final legal action possible to secure Mooney's freedom.

Ray Becker, the last of the seven I.W.W. prisoners of Centralia, Wash., who refuses to accept a parole like the others and desires court action. Commutation of his sentence has been urged.

Angelo Herndon, Negro Communist youth, serving "the longest conviction for political opinions since the war." Six other left-wing organizers of the unemployed are out on bond, charged with violating the Georgia statute of reconstruction days under which Herndon was convicted.

The nine Scottsboro boys, "international symbols of 'black justice' in southern courts," defended by the International Labour Defence.

Noted by the Union as instances where it had been successful was the campaign to restore the rights of citizenship to 1,500 persons who lost them under the espionage act during the war, the release through court action of the last four of thirteen left-wing cigar workers in Tampa, Fla., convicted for an alleged attack on the police during a demonstration in 1932.

Although no prisoners are serving sentences under the criminal syndicalism or sedition laws, an unusual number of States instituted prosecutions: California, Illinois, Tennessee, Washington, and Michigan. Charges are pending in Utah, growing out of the coal strike in Carbon County.

Alien Radicals Admitted.

Improvement in the administration of the immigration and deportation statutes by the Department of Labour is reported. The Union cites the admission of alien radicals for the first time since the war, including Tom Mann, Emma Goldman and Henri Barbusse. However, a real liberal policy toward aliens has not yet been achieved, the Union declares. "Political asylum is denied to hundreds of 'bona fide' refugees from Fascist dictatorships." The legislative recommendations for liberalizing the laws by the Department of Labour's citizens' commission were not accepted by Congress.

Two cases are pending involving the revocation of citizenship on grounds of political belief: Emil Gardos in Milwaukee, alleged to have been a Communist at the time of naturalization, and Benjamin Gerjoy, member of the National Miners' Union. The Union notes with approval the abolition of the secret service section of the Immigration Service and the revoking of the order to fingerprint incoming aliens. "While occasional lawless activity by agents of the Department of Labour is called to our attention, it is usually promptly corrected on appeal to the authorities at Washington."

Court Cases Pending.

While few significant court cases involving civil liberty issues are reported as settled, a number are pending: The Supreme Court has, at last, agreed to hear an appeal from California involving the right of State University students to refuse compulsory drill on religious grounds. A suit has been instituted in California in Federal Courts for a habeas corpus for Tom Mooney and will be carried to the Supreme Court, if necessary. Cases in Illinois and New York will test the constitutionality of the Norris-La Guardia anti-injunction law, already upheld by Michigan and Delaware District Courts.

Most important of the decisions by State Supreme Courts, the report said, was that of the Court of Errors and Appeals in the New Jersey, knocking out a sweeping injunction based on the theory that the NRA outlawed the right to strike. Reversal of two red flag convictions by the Court of Appeals in New York was noted by the American Civil Liberties Union. Refusal of Judge Morris A. Soper of the U. S. Court of Appeals in Baltimore to disbar Bernard Ades, attorney for the International Labour Defense, was cited as noteworthy.

Censorship of Movies Opposed.

In the field of censorship, the Civil Liberties Union reports it fought a federal movie censorship bill, contested Chicago and Detroit political censorship of the movies, tried to secure repeal of the New York State censorship. The Union investigated the charges of radio censorship and urged a thorough re-examination of radio control. Examination of the charges of Press censorship revealed that the Government had great power, but had not misused it. "So far under the New Deal there has not been a single case of exclusion of a paper from the mails nor denial of second class mailing privileges—a considerable improvement over the records of the Hoover regime."

Academic Freedom Violated.

Various cases of the violation of academic freedom were reported. Professors were arbitrarily dropped at Rollins' College, Fla., and at McAlester College, St. Paul Minn. A liberal history teacher in LeRoy, New York, was refused a renewal of his contract because of his 'radical' opinions. A student newspaper at Oberlin College, Ohio, was suppressed. "In Syracuse University, N.Y., the established policy of suppression of liberal student activities continued, unmatched so far as we know in any university." Student opinion on controversial issues, the American Civil Liberties Union said, is suppressed and a "yellow dog" contract must be signed, agreeing to dismissal with or without cause at Syracuse.

Police Excesses Reported.

"Viewed in perspective, the police are by far the most active

(Continued on page 10).

DIABETES

Cured in a few days by Revd. Fr. Abbe Hamon's Cure No. 1.

Latest Opinion. 27, Ballard's Street, Perambur, Madras, 4-8-'34.

I find no sugar by using your Cure No. 1. Send 2 tins more

(Sd.) E. C. BAILEY

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Booklet by Dr. Sabin. M.D., free.

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CHOCOLATE LAXATIVE
ACTS GENTLY LIKE NATURE

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CHIMANLAL VADILAL & CO.,
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D. SPECIFIC & COY., BOMBAY.
Agents: MADON SONS & COY.,
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It will make you fortunate, give you service, make you victorious in litigation and bring you profit in trade. A Reward of Rs. 100, if proved fallible. Price including postage etc. Rs. 2-7.

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No 57, P. O. Katrisaral, (Gaya)

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GUARANTEED CURE.

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Why Indian and European Judges, Magistrates, Doctors, Professors, High Court Advocates, etc., after 10 years' use call "F.P. Pill" the best of all Birth-Control drugs, country-made or foreign? Because they say, "It controls birth infallibly and at the same time keeps monthly flow normal and thus improves health in each and every case used." Read their opinions. 4 Months' Pills Rs. 2-4

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Reward Rs. 500

Mahatta Pradatta Miraculous Herb The mere sight of it cures at once serious scorpion bites and the bites of hornets and bees also. Cured lakhs of sufferers and keeps it for hundreds of years and its efficiency is unaffected Price Re. 1 per root. Reward of Rs. 500 if proved fallible B. Brij Nandan Shahai, B.A.B.L., Advocate of Patna High Court writes. "It can be used for curing hundreds. It is an innocent herb and deserves public patronage".

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SHIPPING NEWS

Exports And Imports

ARRIVALS

SEPT. 4.

Masula, Dawes, London.
Cedarbank, Tullock, New York.
Begum, Palmer, Rangoon.
Skuld, Mithassel, Bangkok.

DEPARTURES

SEPT. 4.

Ranee, Pratt, Karachi.
Sangor, Burges, Calcutta.
Chybassa, Sinclair, Calcutta.

SEPT. 5.

Bandra, Dunbrook, Busrah.
Karanja, Baird, Durban.

LOADING.

SEPT. 4.

Steamer City of Melbourne for Liverpool.
Steamer President Polk for New York.
Steamer Dalgoma for London.

AFRICAN MAIL REPORT.

S S Karanja.—The B I S N Coy's mail steamer Karanja, will sail to-day for Durban, with mails a general cargo and passengers.

S S Masula.—The M M Coy's steamer Masula, arrived in harbour on Tuesday from London, with a general cargo.

S S Cedarbank.—The F F Campbell Coy.'s steamer Cedarbank, arrived in harbour on Tuesday from New York, with a general cargo.

S S Begum.—The T M Coy.'s steamer Begum, arrived in harbour on Tuesday from Rangoon, with a general cargo.

S S Skuld.—The F F Campbell Coy.'s steamer Skuld, arrived in harbour on Tuesday from Bangkok, with a cargo of timber.

S S Ranee:—The T M Coy's steamer Ranee, sailed yesterday for Karachi, with a general and same bottom cargo.

S S Sangor.—The Messrs. Madhavlal Coy's steamer Sangor, sailed yesterday for Calcutta, with ballast.

S S Chybassa.—The B I S N Coy's steamer Chybassa, sailed yesterday for Calcutta, with a general cargo.

S S Bandra:— The B I S N Coy.'s steamer Bandra, will sail to-day for Busrah, with a general cargo and passengers.

ALEXANDRA DOCK

Bombay, Sept. 4.

2 Castalia 4171, Liverpool 5-9 Grahams Tdg. Co.
3 Cedarbank 3162 Colombo 8-9 F F Campbell.
5 C/o Barcelona, 3,525, Karachi 5-9, K Nixon & Co.
6 Marienfels 4676, Karachi 5-9 L Edwards.
7 Nurmahal 3389 Bhavnagar 5-9 T Morrison.
9 Ginyo Maru, 6128 Japan 11-9 N Y Kaisha.
11 Burdwan 2911 London 4-9 M M & Co.
14 Karanja 4646, Durban 5-9, M M and Co.
16 Kaisar-i-Hind, 6014, London, 15-9, MM and Co.

VICTORIA DOCK

1 Begum 3656 Karachi NF T Morrison & Co.
2 Jalajyoti 2698 Karachi 5-9 Scindia S N Co.
3 Bandra, 1893, Busrah, 5-9 M M and Co.
4 Varela 6926 Busra 7-9 M M & Co.
5 Oostcappelle 348 M'Coast 6-9 Merchant S N Co.
7 Yamagata Maru, 2322, Japan 8-9 N Y Kaisha.
9 Nawab 3424 Rangoon, 8-9 T Morrison & Co.
10-11 Chyebassa 4022 Calcutta 4-9 M M & Co.
14 Lalita 283 M'Coast 6-9 Malabar S Co.
16 Schooner Dolphin, 129, N F 5-9 Esmail Tarmahomed and Co.

PRINCES DOCK

AVita 1955 Karachi 17-9 M M & Co.
C R Ranee, 3148 Karachi, NF T Morrison & Co.
K Jalavijaya 2297 NF, NF, Scindia S N Co.
O Jalavihar, 3331 NF, NF, Scindia S N Co.
L Rupavati 320, N F N F B S N Co.
N Pacific Maru 4257 Kobe 6-9 S O S Kaisha.

STEAMERS EXPECTED

FROM LONDON

Comorin 6-9, P & O S N Co.
Mooltan 13-9, P & O S N Co.
Bhutan 14-9, P & O S N Co.
Rajputana 20-9, P & O S N Co.

FROM PLYMOUTH.

Warfield 2519 M M & Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL

Clan Macgullivery 11-9, J F Co.
C/Melbourne 8-9, K N Co.

FROM HAMBURG.

Altenfels 5-9, L Edwards, Ltd.
Liemberfels 16-9, L Edwards Ltd.

FROM GENOA.

Polen Robiah 1-9, T M Co.

FROM TRIESTE.

Conte Verde 19-9, L T Co.

FROM NEW YORK.

President Polk 6-9, F F Campbell and Co.
President Adams 29-9, F F Campbell and Co.
Cederbank 319, F F Campbell Co.

FROM KOBE.

Ranpura 7-9, P & O S N Co.
Corfu 21-9, P & O S N Co.
Tokiwa Maru 1?9, N Y Kaisha.
Havana Maru 8-9, O S Kaisha.
Temple Maru 19-9, O S Kaisha.
Shunko Maru 23-9, O S Kaisha.
Toyama Maru 30-9, N Y Kaisha.
Jeypore 10-9 P & O S N Co.
Akita Maru 26-9, N Y Kaisha.

FROM DURBAN.

Takliwa 8-9, M M and Co.
Kenya 22-9, M M and Co.
Tairea 6-10, M M and Co.

SAILING DATES

FOR LONDON

Ranpura 8|9 P & O S N Co.
Kaiser-i-Hind 15|9 P & O S N Co.
Corfu 22|9 P & O S N Co.
Strathnaver 29|9 P & O S N Co.
Burdwan N F P & O S N Co.

FOR PLYMOUTH.

Dalgoma NF M M & Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

President Polk 7-9 F F Campbell Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

C|o Barcelona 5|9 K N Co.
Castalia 5-9 G T Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

C|o Melbourne NF, J F Co.

FOR GENOA.

Victoria 6-9, M Italiana.

FOR TRIESTE.

Col-de-Lana NF L T Co.

FOR KOBE.

Pacific Maru 5-9, O S Kaisha.
Cinjo Maru, 11-9, N Y Kaisha.
Yamagata Maru 8-9 N Y Kaisha.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Gairsoppa, N F M M and Co.

FOR BUSRAH.

Bandra, 5-9, M M and Co.
Varela 6-9 M M and Co.

FOR RANGOON.

Nawab N F, T M Co.
Jalavihar N F, S S N Co.

FOR JEDDAH.

Alavi NF, T M and Co.

FOR DURBAN.

Karanja 5-9, M M and Co.

FOR KARACHI.

Jalajyoti 5-9 S S N Co.

FOR BANGKOK

Skuld NF, F F Campbell & Co.
Skuld NF F F Campbell & Co.

GENERAL LANDING DATES.

Shwedagon 1-9-34
Marienfels 1-9-34
Vita 3-9-34
Ranee 3-9-34
Netravati 3-9-34
Parvati 3-9-34
Lalita 3-9-34
Naldera, (boats) 3-9-34

EXPORTS.

Bombay, Sept. 4.

S S Kaiser-i-Hind for London.—650 bags linseed oil cakes, Swastik Oil Mills Ltd.; 1650 bags groundnut oil cakes, K Prasad & Co.; 1288 bags groundnut oil cakes, J Travers & Sons Ltd.; 39 bales Indian hemp, H A Kathawalla 990 bags Indian mussoor, Ralli Bros.; 1358 bags Ind. linseed oil cakes, Ralli Bros.; 18 cases Calcutta bristles, D Abraham & Sons 816 bags dill seed, A Virji & Co.

S S Dalgoma for London.—11 bales sheep skin, tanned, 7 bales goat skin tanned, K Lalbhoy; 6400 bags groundnut oil cakes, Strauss & Co.; 3822 bags groundnut oil cakes, J Travers & Sons.

For Hull.—685 bags castor seed Cotton Agents Ltd.; 2053 bags castor seed, Louis Dreyfus & Co.; 3630 bags linseed, Strauss & Co.; 800 bags groundnut oil cakes. Strauss & Co.; 960 bags Ind. myrabollum, J Moolchand & Co.; 3640 bags Ind. myrabollum, H Bhagwandas & Co.; 3333 bags Ind. groundnut, Ralli Bros.

S S City of Barcelona for Liverpool.—125 bales cotton raw, T M Kaisha; 450 bags dill seed, M Narotamdas & Co.

For Barcelona.—1505 bags linseed, Strauss & Co., Ltd.; 70 bales cotton raw, G K Kaisha.

S S City of Melbourne for Antwerp.—115 bales cotton raw, O Suleman & Co.

For Dunkirk.—55 bales cotton raw, G K Kaisha.

For Glasgow.—550 bags groundnut oil cakes, K Prasad & Co.; 40 drums groundnut oil, H V Oomerbhoy; 2975 bags Ind. mussoor, Ralli Bros.

S S Victoria for Genoa.—110 bales cotton raw, Ralli Bros.

For Port Said.—5 bales cotton yarn, A H Diab.

For Palermo via Naples.—67 bags yellow sesame, Kanra Spice Agency.

For Jaffa via Port Said.—5 bales cotton yarn, A H Diab.

For Beyrouth via Port Said.—15 bales cotton yarn, A H Diab.

S S Cedarbank for New York.—800 bags myrabollum, J Moolchand & Co.

S S President Polk for New York.—67 bags gum karaya, A Virji & Co.; 12 bales Ind. kid skin for furs, D Abraham & Co.; 5 bales Ind. kid skin for furs, 1 case lamb skin for fur, 2 bales lamb skin for furs, D Abraham & Co.; 62 bags rape seed, A Virji & Co.; 477 bags gum karaya, N Moolji & Co.; 82 bags dill seeds, F F Campbell & Co.

For Salonica via Port Said.—80 bags groundnut seed, R Shantilal & Co.

For Boston.—100 bales cotton waste, Eastern Trading Agency.

For Lagos via Marseilles.—13 bales Ind. cotton piecegoods, C Utamchand.

For Genoa.—90 bales cotton rugs, 1 bale jute cuttings, Oriental Cotton Waste Co.; 1 case Ind. dry guts, D Abraham & Sons.

For Port Harcourt via Marseilles.—3 bales Ind. cotton piecegoods, C Utamchand.

S S Marienfels for Hamburg.—180 bags metal boring, M G A Husein & Co.

S S Skuld for Philadelphia.—143 bales wool raw, D Abraham & Sons.

For Port Swettenham via Penang.—68 bales cotton piecegoods C Utamchand.

S S Col-de-Lana for Trieste.—635 bags Ind. groundnuts, Ralli Bros.; 75 drums castor oil, Gujarat Oil Mills and Mfg. Co.

For Venice.—25 bales cotton fly, M Narotamdas; 667 bags Ind. till seed, Ralli Bros.; 700 bags Ind. castor seed, K Devchand; 56 bales cotton raw, Ralli Bros.; 220 bales cotton raw, Italindia Cotton Co.; 55 bales cotton raw, Patel Cotton Co.

For Ancona.—303 bags Ind. linseed, K Devchand.

For Piraeus.—470 bags castor seed, 2280 bags linseed, H Khiaram.

S S Burwan for London 29 bales tanned cow hides, A Noorbhoy 2 cases Ind. brassware, Thos Cook & Sons.

S S Castalia for Montreal.—3 blaes woollen carpets, Cox and Kings Ltd.

S S Yamagata Maru for Nagasaki.—50 bales cotton raw, Japan Cotton Trading Co.

For Osaka.—50 bales cotton raw, Japan Cotton Trading Co; 350 bales cotton raw, Ralli Bros.; 500 bales cotton raw, G K Kaisha.

For Kobe.—200 bales cotton raw H Nensey & Co.; 406 bales cotton raw, P Premji & Co.; 300 bales cotton raw, K Shivji & Co.; 500 bales cotton raw, G K Kaisha; 101 bales cotton raw, B Maheshwar.

S S Ginyo Maru for Osaka.—50 bales cotton raw, Japan Cotton Trading Co.; 500 bales cotton raw, G K Kaisha.

For Kobe.—200 bales cotton raw, O Suleman & Co.; 300 bales cotton raw, P Premji & Co.; 500 bales cotton raw, G K Kaisha; 429 bales cotton raw, Kotak & Co.; 250 bales cotton raw, K Poonja & Co.; 92 bales cotton raw, P Hirji & Co.

S S Pacific Maru for Yokkaichi.—50 bales cotton raw, G K Kaisha.

For Kobe.—100 bales cotton raw, G K Kaisha.

S S Nawab for Colombo.—218 bales cotton raw, A M Mehta.

IMPORTS.

Bombay, Sept. 4.

S S Bamora, Agents, M M & Co., from Busrah.

From Mohammerah.—23 bags sallied skins; 23 bags S. Zira; 35 bags gum; 35 bales cotton; 19 bags almonds; 52 bags poppy seed.

From Koweit.—7 bags sheep skin.

From Bushire.—38 cases attari; 164 bales cotton; 258 bags gum tragacanth; 59 bags roots; 24 bundles goat skin; 15 bags almonds; 19 bags almond kernel; 20 bags Q seeds; 61 jottas assofoetida.

From B'Abbas.—22 bags white zinc; 14 bags poppy seeds; 73 bags almonds; 18 bundles attari; 526 bales cotton; 40 jottas assofoetida.

From Muscat.—2908 bags dry dates; 8 bundles cotton 88 bales pomegranates.

From Ormara.—10 bundles mats

From Karachi.—488 bales cotton raw; 194 bags wheat; 500 bags bran; 125 bags wheat flour; 160 bags rice; 218 bags sooji; 218 bags rawa; 96 bags atta No. 3; 85 bags apricots; 10 bags drakh; 17 bundles yallachin; 25 bundles kishmish; 207 bags bajree; 8 cases ghee; 11 bags alimond seeds 260 bags jira white.

S S Tamahoko Maru. Agents, O S Kaisha from Japan.—

From Yokkaichi.—5 cases earthenware.

From Nagoya.—25 bales grey cotton shirtings; 459 cases porcelain ware; 60 cases earthenware; 51 cases majolica tiles; 13 pkgs. china marbles; 33 cases porcelain tiles; 38 cases glass bottles; 85 cases glass ware.

From Osaka.—15 cases woollen yarn; 169 cases cotton printed shirting; 19 cases rubber toys; 192 cases printed cotton jeans; 100 bales cotton piecegoods; 98 cases umbrella ribs; 20 cases neen yarn; 168 cases rayon yarn; 48 cases porcelain ware; 65 cases bleached mercerised cotton yarn; 10 cases silk yarn; 624 cases glass ware; 474 cases brass circles; 20 cases aluminium circles; 15 cases hardware; 83 cases woollen piecegoods; 6 cases wrought iron bunds 7 cases bolts and nuts; 200 pieces paper; 390 cases glass bangles; 75 cases slates; 13 cases varnishes; 20 case cotton hosiery goods; 100 coils galv. steel wire; 30 cases enamelled ware; 10 cases toilet goods; 10 cases wooden bobbins; 50 cases glass tubes; 100 bags borax crystals; 20 case glass beads; 22 cases canvas shoes; 20 cases printed rayon fancy voil; 50 cases rayon satin cloth plain; 10 cases rayon brocade; 10 cases zinc oxide; 53 cases cycle parts; 380 pieces boiler pipe; 47 cases toys; 50 cases card board boxes; 12 cases tin toys; 12 cases celluloid goods; 10 cases rubber goods 59 bales manila rope; 16 cases cotton goods; 50 cases plain galvanized steel rope; 12 cases rubber lined cotton cloth; 62 cases glass bottles; 120 cases coal tar; 200 bales straw boards; 231 bags starch.

From Kobe.—82 cases cotton goods; 15 cases cotton shirtings; 12 cases cotton hosiery; 12 cases cotton and art silk mixed piecegoods; 10 cases hardware; 47 cases coton piecegoods; 25 cases toys 10 cases spun silk yarn; 25 cases galv. iron wire netting; 70 cases woollen piecegoods; 12 cases woollen shirting; 254 cases cotton and art silk mixed shirting; 18 cases empty tin boxes; 17 cases chemicals; 10 cases art silk yarn; 10 cases amosphous phosphorus; 36 cases galv. wire nails; 10 cases refined camphor; 54 cases rayon picegoods; 26 cases rayon yarn; 35 cases cotton cut pieces; 19 cases cast iron foot valves; 20 cases varnish paint; 226 bags potato starch; 60 cases tussar silk yarn; 29 cases printed jeans; 8 cases stationery; 24 cases buttons; 12 cases iron; 30 cases glassware.

From Moji.—1000 bags portland cement; 670 cases window glass; 100 bundles straw boards.

From Hongkong.—10 cases real mansell; 50 pkgs. fire crackers; 7 cases torches; 60 rolls chinaware; 200 bales cassia.

WORLD PRODUCTION OF FOOD STUFFS

Improvement In Industries

Researches carried out by the economic intelligence service of the League of Nations show that world production of food stuffs has maintained the same level since 1928, while agricultural raw materials, after a slight drop in 1932, rose again in 1933. The production of non-agricultural raw materials, which had fallen very considerably from 1929 to 1932, also rose in 1933.

INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITY.

Industrial activity has improved almost uninterruptedly since 1930 in Japan, since 1931 in Chile, since 1932 in Germany, England, the United States Netherlands, Sweden, Italy and Hungary, and since 1933 in Canada, Austria, Poland, and Czechoslovakia. In Belgium, it ceased to fall in 1932 and since then has maintained the same level, whilst in France after a marked rise from 1932 to July 1933, it has fallen steadily up to June 1934. Since the first six months of 1934, Industrial activity has shown a distinct improvement in Germany, Canada, Chile, the United States, Italy, Norway, Poland, England and Sweden.

THE GOLD VALUE OF WORLD TRADE.

The Gold value of World Trade, in June 1934, was slightly below that of the previous month; compared to June 1933, imports and exports have fallen about 4 per cent. In comparison with the first six months of 1933, the Gold value of imports from January to June 1934 lessened by 3.3 per cent and exports by 2.4 per cent. The movement in the continental groups are as follows:

Percentages of rise and fall:

First six months of 1934 in comparison with the first six months of 1933:

	Imports	Exports
Europe	—2	—5
Asia	—7	+4
North America	—4	+1
Latin America	—9	+1
Africa	—2	—8
Oceania	+4	+1

Indices on the movement of the production of crude food stuffs and raw materials from 1925 to 1933 are given in the Monthly Bulletin of Statistics for August which is just out.

Bombay Refuses Frontier Services

BANNU, September 4.

Sardar Ram Singh has received a letter from the General Secretary, Congress Reception Committee, Bombay, expressing inability to accept the services of the volunteers of the Frontier Province in connection with the 48th Session of the Indian National Congress to be held in Bombay.—United Press.

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Reserves	.. 4,44,647
Paid up Capital	.. 3,30,900
Deposits	57,67,040

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BENGAL CHEMICAL, CALCUTTA.

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AMRUTANJAN DEPOTS

BOMBAY AND MADRAS

Comparative Study Of Cotton & Wheat Prices

HEDGE-SELLING AGAINST OUTSIDE GROWTHS IN LIVERPOOL

U. S. Strike Unsettled Market

UTTER ABSENCE OF ANY BUYING

Bombay, Sept. 4.

On Monday the Liverpool cotton futures market opened at a decline of one point with January 6.88. This was the highest level of the day as the market was unsettled on strike news. There was utter absence of any support and lower Alexandria advices influenced scattered selling. Later on there was hedge-selling against outside growths which in the of support resulted in a decline of 9 points as compared with the previous close. The market closed weak at a decline of 7 to 8 points. Middling American spot cotton prices declined 5 points at 7.10d. per lb.

INDIAN COTTON.

East Indian cotton futures market was easy in sympathy with weakness of American section and prices closed at a decline of 8 points. At the close October was quoted 5.10, January 5.09 and March 5.06.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Lower Alexandria advices induced some long liquidation and Sakels futures closed at a decline of 10 points while spot cotton prices were reduced 11 points at 8.68. Uppers futures closed 7 to 8 points lower and spot cotton prices were 6 points down at 7.46.

— ALEXANDRIA MARKET.

There was increased long liquidation on unfavourable American advices. Sakels futures declined 20 to 15 points and Ashmouni futures were 8 points lower. At the close Sakel November was quoted 15.87 and Ashmouni December at 13.25.

STRIKE SITUATION.

Messrs. Thos. Smith & Co. state:—

The Liverpool market was easier on hedge selling of outside growths and Bombay selling against straddle account.

Owing to the holiday the latest strike news from America is rather conflicting and it is difficult to make out whether the workers were holiday-making or on strike. Mr. Sloan President of the Cotton Textile Institute states that reports from the Southern States, which did not participate in Labour day celebrations, indicate that 90 per cent. of the employees in the mills were working whilst on the other hand Mr. Gorman Chairman of the Strike Committee claims that the walk-out was 100 per cent. effective in a score of Southern cities, and predicts that the strike will be 85 to 90 per cent. effective by 8th September.

With smaller Upper Egyptian estimates and the Uganda crop for 1933/34 at 272,000 Bales showing a reduction of 6 per cent. from the previous season it appears the difference between Uppers and Americans may widen considerably especially in view of the poorness and irregularity of this years Memphis cotton. We recommend purchases of January Uppers against sales of January Americans in Liverpool.

"The average farm price of American cotton in the four years 1910-1913 was 11.75 cents. Valued in terms of the present-day depreciated dollar, the average farm price of 11.75 cents would become 19.60 cents. Thus to-day's cotton price is still far below that of pre-war years in terms of real value. At first sight this seems disastrous for the cotton farmers, but compensation for voluntary retirement of almost 33 1/3 per cent of normal acreage has been made. If the compensation has been made to the full then the actual price of cotton to-day, as received by the farmer, is in reality somewhere about 19 cents states "Lancastrian" in the M. G. C.

According to the following table, the average pre-war return per acre was 21.8 dollars, which, translated into terms of the present value of the dollar, becomes 36.30 dollars. Thus with a yield per acre of 168 pounds to equal the pre-war return per acre of 36.30 dollars (new currency value) the price of cotton should be 21.60 cents.

	Cotton a. Yield. per acre.	b. Farm price.	Return per acre. (a.+b.)
	lbs.	cents.	Dol.
1913	182	12.2	22.2
1912	190.9	11.9	22.7
1911	207.7	8.8	18.2
1910	170.7	14.1	24.1
1934	168 (?)	21.60 (?)	36.30

The actual current price probably means a gross price of 19 cents when the subsidy is included.

At this stage of the season it might be useful to compare the return of cotton with that of wheat.

	Wheat a. Yield. per acre. bush.	b. Farm price. cents.	Return. per acre. Dol.
1913	15.2	79.9	12.0
1912	15.9	76.0	12.0
1911	12.5	87.4	11.6
1910	13.9	88.0	12.2
1934			11.0

PRE-WAR AVERAGE

From the above table the average pre-war return per acre for wheat was 11.8 dollars, which, converted into terms of the current dollar value, equals 19.66 dollars. The yield per acre this year is estimated at 11 bushels, so that the price of wheat should be about 178.8 cents per bushel, instead of the current rate of 90 cents per bushel. Here again, however, owing to the Government subsidy to wheat farmers, 90 cents per bushel does not represent the return to the farmer from wheat growing, but the difference between 90 cents, the market price, and 178.8 cents., the normal pre-war market price, is far greater than the cotton price variation of 13 cents and 21.60 cents.

It appears, therefore, that the cotton farmer is considerably better off than the wheat producer, as far as currrnt market prices are concerned, and though the present-day price of cotton appears low, in reality it has merits which are not apparent at first sight."

PRIVATE CABLES—

Liverpool January highest 6.88—01 (10-1 a.m.)

Lowest 6.80—09 (3-45 p.m.)

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co. have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends:

Liverpool: Dragging market. Offtake poor. Sentiment unsettled by strike developments and discouraging trade news.

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cable from their Liverpool friends:

12-55 p.m.: Between midnight and daylight weather cool. Heavy rains Western Belt; more rain expected.

Messrs. Langley and Co. have received the following cable from the "Garside Cotton Service New York":—

America cloths quiet. Sales below production. Small buying account strike threat. Mill situation unchanged. Still unknown how many mills will be affected by strike. England demand disappointing spinners weavers loosing ground. More machinery becoming idle. Continent unimproved. Mills generally running only 60 to 65 per cent normal.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, September 3.

	10-10 a.m. Quotations.	To-day's Price.
September 1934	..	6.87—08
October 1934	.. 6.91	6.85—08
November 1934	..	6.81—08
December 1934	..	6.81—07
January 1935	.. 6.88	6.81—08
February 1935	..	6.81—08
March 1935 ..	..	6.82—08
April 1935 ..	..	6.81—08
May 1935 ..	..	6.81—08
June 1935 ..	..	6.80—08
July 1935 ..	..	6.80—08
Middling Spot	..	7.10—05

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, September 3.

SAKELLARIDIS:—	
October 1934	8.42
November 1934	8.45
December 1934	8.46
January 1935	8.52
March 1935	8.57
May 1935	8.63
July 1935	8.69
F. G. F. Spot	8.68

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool September 3.

BROACH:—	
Fully Good (Good Staple) ..	5.32
Fine (Good Staple)	5.47
Superfine (Good Staple) ..	5.62
C. P. OOMRA:—	
Good (No. 1 Staple)	5.27
Fine (No. 1 Staple)	5.42
Choice (No. 1 Staple) ..	5.57
BENGAL:—	
Good	3.29
Fine	3.39
Superfine	3.49
SCINDE:—	
Good	3.49
Fine	3.59
Superfine	3.69

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, September 3.

Wheat, Rozario Santa Fe, Parcels, Sep/Oct. sellers 25/3.

Wheat, Barletta Russo, Parcels, Sep/Oct. sellers 26/0.

Wheat, South Australian, Parcels, Sep/Oct. sellers 29/3.

COTTON ARRIVALS

Receipts into Bombay 31st August 2,634 bales

Receipts into Bombay to date since 1-9-1933 2,516,435 bales

Receipts into Bombay same time last season 2,535,233 bales

Decrease 18,798 bales

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Sept 4

Following a decline of 8 points in Liverpool cotton futures, the local cotton market opened quiet to-day with Broach A-M delivery quoted at Rs. 224-10. There was scattered short covering and prices improved to Rs. 225. There was limited business and operators are awaiting further developments regarding the strike in American cotton mills. The undertone of the market was quiet and there is less disposition to operate.

Liverpool market opened at a rise of one point and later on was quoted 3 points up which influenced some buying in the local market. The market closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

Broach A/M	225 8 0
Oomra D/J.	198 0 0
Bengal D/J.	143 8 0

OFFICIAL COTTON ROOM RATES.

Bombay, Sept. 4.

	Sup	Fine	FG	Good
M. G.—				
Broach No. 2	223	220	218	216
Punjab-Ame	230	227	225	223
Surat	282	279	276	273
Rajpipla	280	277	274	271
Navsari	284	271	278	275

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay Sept. 4.

100 Lungli and Co., Warora 204
40 Lungli and Co., Nizamabad 220
48 Lungli and Co., Neemuch 177 1/2
50 Osman Suleman Dondaicha 30 off
200 Tata Mill Belarifarm 14 off
110 A. H. Keyal Neemuch 13 off
48 A. Damodar Bhavnagar 170
22 Viram Ladha Vambori 51 off
100 Narshi Nagshi Budhlada 135 1/4
41 G G Kesha and Co., Jambusar 225
25 B. Maheshwari Manavudar old 178

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Sept. 4.

Bengal Superfine	151/54
Bengal Fine	133/39
Bengal F.G.	126/31
Sindh-Punjab Fine	134/37
Sindh-Punjab F.G.	126/31
Wardha-Hingt	208/10
Nagpur Sarwar	206/08
Pundhurna	198/200
Yeotmal	197/198
Arvi	196/198
Ellichpur	196/198
Amraoti-Berar	194/196
Khamgaon	195/196
Mulkapur	184/186
Khandesh	181/83
Jalna/Sailu	182/184
Burwah Sanavad	186/191
Broach Fine	220/22
Punjab/American	230/32
Punjab/American mix	220/25
Cambodia	285/90
Miraj/Sangli	215/20
Compta Good	210/15
Bagalkot	195/200
Kampala	357
Busoga	355
Jinja	352
Manza	347

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY

Bombay, Sept. 4.

In full-pressed Bales	3 days	This year.	Since 1st Sept.
Khandesh	76	76	
Central India	196	196	
Barsi and Nagar	4	4	
Berar	86	86	
Central Provinces	223	223	
Total Oomras	585	585	
Dholera	943	943	
Rajputana	139	139	
Sind-Punjab	1,498	1,498	
Broach	115	115	
Coompta & Dharwar	428	428	
Westerns-Northerns	374	374	
Tinnevelly & Cambodia	762	762	
Persian	221	221	
Egyptian & African	3,543	3,543	
Total	6,808	6,808	

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

1st Sept. to 31st Aug.

In full-pressed Bales.	Yesterday	This year.
Europe	1,345	395,313
Japan & China	2,027	1,135,963
Coast Ports	150	22,848
Up-country by Rail	..	132,497
Afloat in harbour for Europe China & Japan	...	10,866
Total	3,522	1,697,487

LINSEED & WHEAT

Bombay, Sept 4

Linseed September	6 13 6
Linseed May	6 10 6
Wheat September	3 15 3
Wheat January	4 4 9
Wheat May	4 5 3

BOMBAY SUGAR

Bombay, Sept 4

Ready Javas Rs. 13-12-9
S S Ranee Rs. 4
S S Nurmahal Rs. 4
S S Subedar Rs. 4
Shipment Aug-Sept Rs. 3-15-9
Shipment Oct-Dec Rs. 3-15-6
Purtabpur Rs. 13-12
Saraya Rs. 14-2
African Rs. 13-13-6

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

F. P. Bales	1934-35	1933-34
Receipts to date 31-8-34	336000	609000
Receipts Yesterday 31-8-34	—	13000
Exports to date 31-8-34	235000	579000
Stock at Ports 31-8-34	2437000	3002000
Stock Interior Towns 31-8-34	1093000	1112000
Stock Liverpool 31-8-34	984000	855000
Visible Supply 31-8-34	5113000	6199000
Quantity in Sight 31-8-34	435000	770000
Quantity out of Sight 31-8-34	647000	1115000

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, Sept 4

SETTLEMENT

3 1/2 per cent G P N Sett 91/2
3 1/2 per cent G P N Cash 91,2/6
4 per cent 1960/70 Sett 107/2
4 per cent 1960/70 Cash 107/3
5 per cent 1945/55 Sett 117/12
5 per cent 1945/55 Cash 117/13

TAX FREES

4 per cent 1953/63 Mysore 107/12
5 per cent 1955 Mysore 117/8
5 1/2 per cent 1938 Mysore 110/8
6 1/2 per cent 1935 B D L 104/14

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES. (CASH.)

3 1/2 per cent 1947/50 100/10
4 per cent 1943 106/1
4 1/2 per cent 1934 100/1
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60 112/12
5 per cent 1939/44 108/11
5 per cent 1940/43 109/11
5 per cent 1935 102/8
5 1/2 per cent 1938/40 109/11
6 1/2 per cent 1935 T B 104

CORPORATION LOANS (TAXABLES

4 per cent B P T 1974 103
4 per cent M Deb 1974 102/8
5 per cent M Deb 1959 113/8
6 per cent M Deb 1954 124
6 per cent K P T 1956 124
6 1/2 per cent B I T 1937 109/8

Note:—3 1/2 per cent Government paper opened to-day at Rs 91-2-3 and declined to Rs. 91-0-6. Later on the market was steady.

AMERICAN COTTON BELT

Weather Forecast

East: Generally fair to partly cloudy, with scattered showers.

Central: Generally fair with scattered showers.

West: Generally cloudy with scattered showers.

INDIAN STERLING LOANS

London, Sept 3

3 per cent India Sterling	£81 3/8
3 1/2 per cent India Sterling	£94 1/4
4 per cent India Sterling	1948/53 £106 7/8
4 1/2 per cent India Sterling	1950/55 £112 5/8
4 1/2 per cent India Sterling	1958/68 £115 1/2
5 per cent India Sterling	1942/47 £113
5 1/2 per cent India Sterling	1936/38 £106 3/4
6 per cent India Sterling	1935/37 £104 3/4
3 1/2 per cent India Sterling	1954/59 £101 1/4

TEJI-MANDI PREMIUMS

Bombay, Sept

Cotton Broach A/M	24 0 0
Cotton monthly	7 4 0
Silver Bhadarva	0 13 0
Silver Aso	1 8 0
Gold Bhadarva	0 7 0
Gold Aso	0 11 6
Linseed May	0 11 0
Wheat January	0 5 6
Wheat May	0 7 0

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, Sept 4

October 68 1/8 —1 1/2d
December 71 1/8 —1 1/2d
March 73 1/4 —1 5/8d
May 74 1/2 —1 5/8d

LONDON METALS.

London. September 3.

	£
Copper Braziers	40-3/4
Yellow Metal	34-7/16
Spelter Hard Indian Brands ..	13-13/16
Corrugated Sheets 24 Gauge ..	16-3/4
Tin English Ingots, Liverpool F. O. B.	230

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, September 3.

	£
Rupee Paper 3-1/2 per cent.	67-1/2 N.
Indian Stock 3 per cent. 1948 or later	81-3/8
Indian Stock 3-1/2 per cent. 1931 or later	94-1/4
Indian Stock 4-1/2 per cent. 1950/55	112-5/8
Consols 2-1/2 per cent. ..	80-7/8
Conversion Loan 3-1/2 per cent. 1961	103-7/8
War Loan, 3-1/2 per cent. 1952, ...	104-3/4
Funding Loan, 4 per cent. 1960/90	116
Victory Bonds 4 per cent. ..	112-5/8
Chartered Bank of I. A. and China	15-3/4
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Reg.)	134-1/2
National Bank of India ..	49
P. & O. Banking Corporation.	10-6/6

LINSEED OILS.

London, September 3.

Linseed Oil Naked London, per cwt, Sept. sellers 19/9.

Linseed Oil Naked London, per cwt Jan/Apl. paid and sellers 20/0.

LONDON RUBBER.

London, September 4.

Smoked sheet standard ribbed per lb. 7-9/16 sellers.

JAVA SUGAR LONDON MARKET.

London, September 3.

Java Sugar Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25 C. & F. Calcutta per cwt. Aug/Oct. sellers 6/3.

C. & F. Bombay per cwt. Aug/Oct. sellers 6/0.

C. & F. Karachi per cwt. Aug/Oct. sellers 6/0.

MONEY MARKET

Exchange Quotations

Bombay, Sept. 4

B C RATE—
T T D D 1/6
LONDON BANKS—
Selling T T D D 1/6 1/32 Sept-Jan
Selling T T 1/6 Feb-May
Selling T T 1/5 31/32 June-Dec 35
Buying T T 1/6 1/16 Sept-Dec
Buying D D 1/6 3/32 Sept-Dec
Buying 3 mos 1/6 5/32 Sept-Dec
Buying 3 mos 1/6 1/8 Jan-March
NEW YORK B C RATE—
T T 269 1/4
Banks selling T T 267 1/4
Banks buying T T 269
PARIS—
Banks selling D D 557
Banks buying D D 567
AMSTERDAM—
Banks selling D D 54 1/4
JAVA—
Banks selling D D 54
JAPAN—
Banks selling T T 79 7/8
Banks buying T T 79 1/2
HONGKONG—
Banks selling D D 106
SHANGHAI—
Banks selling D D 95 3/4
SINGAPORE—
Banks selling D D 157 1/4
BERLIN—
Banks selling D D 92 1/2
CROSS RATE—
New York/London closed 3rd instant
Shanghai/London 1/5 1/16 4th instant
Japan/London 1/2 13/32 4th instant
Java/London 7.21 1/4 3rd instant
London/Paris 74.68 3rd instant
London/Belgium 20.96 3rd instant
London/Switzerland 15.08 1/2 3rd instant
London/Italy 57.43 3rd instant
London/Berlin 12.59 3rd instant
London/Stockholm 19.39 3rd instant
London/New York 5.00 5/8 3rd instant
London/Amsterdam 7.26 3/4 3rd instant
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Quiet.
Gold £7-1-5 1st instant £7-1-7 3rd instant
Silver London Ready 21 11/16 1st instant 21 13/16 3rd instant
Silver London Forward 21 3/4 1st instant 21 7/8 3rd instant
Silver New York Ready 49 5/8 1st instant closed 3rd instant
London discounts 3 mos 13/16 per cent 1st instant 13/16 per cent 3rd instant
London discounts 6 mos 1 per cent 1st instant 1 per cent 3rd instant
Imperial Bank Rate 3 1/2 per cent
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.
Money:—
Call 1 per cent.
3 mos 1 1/2 per cent.
6 mos 1 1/2 per cent.
Tone:—Easy

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, September 3.

T. T. London on:—	£
Berlin	12.59
Amsterdam	7.26-3/4
Brussels	20.98
Madrid	36.03
Milan	57.43
Berne	15.08-1/2
Paris	74.68
Prague	118.37
T. T. London on New York Closing cposs rate ..	5.00-5/8

LONDON SILVER.

London, September 3.

Silver—Market quietly steady.

Spot	21-13/16
Forward	21-7/8

LONDON GOLD.

London, September 3.

Gold bars Fine per oz. .. £7-1/7

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, September 3.

Bank Bills 3 months market rate 0-3/4 per cent. to 0-13/16 per cent.
Bank Bill 6 months market rate 1 per cent. to 1 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills 3 months market rate 2 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills 6 months market rate 2-1/2 per cent. to 3 per cent.
Interest Day to Day Loan 0-3/4 per cent. to 0-3/4 per cent.
Interests' 7 Days Market Loan 0-3/4 per cent. to 0-3/4 per cent.

SEEDS.

London, September 3.

Linseed La Plata, Hull c.i.f. per ton Aug./Sep. sellers £10-15-0.

Linseed Calcutta (London) c.i.f. per ton, Sep/Oct. sellers £12-5-0.

Linseed Bombay London c.i.f. per ton, Sep/Oct. sellers £12-13-9.

Rapeseed Toria, (Hull) Cont c.i.f. per ton, Sep/Oct. sellers £10-8-9.

Castorseed Bombay, (Hull) c.i.f. per ton, Sep/Oct. sellers £10-2-6.

Cottonseed Bombay, (Hull) c.i.f. per ton, no offers.

PRODUCE RECEIPTS

Bombay, Sept. 4.

Khandesh	76 bales.
Central India	196 bales.
Barsi-Nugger	4 bales.
Berar	86 bales.
Central Provinces	223 bales.
Dhollera	943 bales.
Rajputana	139 bales.
Sind-Punjab	1,498 bales.
Broach	115 bales.
Compta-Dharwar	428 bales.
Western-Northerns	374 bales.
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	762 bales.
Persians	221 bales.
Egyptians	593 bales.
East Africans	2,950 bales.
Total cotton	8,608 bales.
Wheat	8,900 cwts.
Linseed	19,595 cwts.
Rape, Rai and Mustard seeds	162 cwts.
Gingellyseed	881 cwts.
Poppyseed	185 cwts.
Groundnuts	13,612 cwts.
Castorseed	9,156 cwts.
Rice	19,462 cwts.
Myrabollams	888 cwts.
Cottonseed	908 cwts.
Mowraseed	296 cwts.
Gram	764 cwts.
Joowar	374 cwts.
Barley	817 cwts.
Bajree	1,670 cwts.
Coal	4,393 tons.

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE

Shivrajpur And Nagpore Shares Firm

BURMAS STEADY AND CEMENTS QUIET

The attention of operators was diverted to-day to Shivrajpur shares which recorded a sharp rise on active buying. Later on there was some liquidation. As mentioned before buyers in this scrip are firm and look for further improvement.

Cotton mills shares were active with heavy short covering in Nagpore and Swadeshi Mills shares which registered further rise. Century and Kohinoor Mills shares were steady but there was some professional unloading in Bombay Dyeing shares.

Buyers in Tata Steel shares were timid to-day fearing increased offerings against actual holdings. Ther cwas scattered business and the tone was barely steady and buyers are waiting for a further rise to Rs. 80 for ordinary shares to unload.

Hydro-Electric shares were quiet but steady with a limited business and prices fluctuated within a narrow range.

Cement shares were quiet and featureless but there was active buying in Bombay Burma shares. On the whole there was a fairly good turnover of business to-day and the general feeling continues in favour of further improvement. After recent rapid rise the market is subject to sudden recession on any unfavourable development and it will be advisable to secure profits scale-up.

TEXTILE MILLS

Bombay, Sept. 4.

100	Ahm. Advance	230 0
500	Bom. Cotton	65 0
250	Bombay Dyeing	814 6
250	Bradbury	110 0
100	Century	270 0
100	Central India	270 10
100	Colaba	122 8
100	Coorla	102 8
100	Crescent	7 4
250	Currim	5
250	Dav'd	60 0
250	Dawn	360 0
1	E D Sasson	0-3-0
100	Finlay	125 0
100	Gokak	163 2
1000	Hindustan	1,755 0
100	Indore	111 4
50	Kastoorchand	0 8
100	Khatau	70 10
100	Koh'noor	175 0
250	Laxmi	775 0
100	Madhavji	3 0
1000	Morarji	1,425 0
250	Madras United	65 0
250	Model	78 4
50	Mysore	91 14
200	New Great	143 12
100	Osmanshahi	62 0
100	Phoenix	296 4
25	Sassoon Silk	43 12
1000	Sholapur	2810 0
50	Simplex	93 2
100	Swadeshi	195 10
100	Swan	66 4
25	Tata	9 12
500	Vishnu	1,420 0
1000	Western	827 8
	BANKS	
50-100	Baroda	97 8
25-50	Central	30 4
500	Imp. F. Paid	1,455 0
125-500	Imp. Conty	360 10
50-100	India	113 12
5	Union	5-0-6
	CEMENTS.	
10	Bundi	34 0
70	Gwalior	94 0
250	Indian	425 0
40	Katni Def.	1276 4
100	Katni Ord.	337 8
75	Okha	200 0
10	Punjab	24 14
100	Shahabad	357 8
70	United	90 12
	INSURANCE.	
15-100	Jupiter	12 8
15-75	New India	35 14
200	Oriental	3,720 0
10-100	Vulcan	8 10
	ELECTRIC.	
100	Ahmedabad Old	170 0
1000	Andhra Valley	1,548 12
10	Ajmer	9 3
50	Bombay Tram	153 12
100	Bom. Suburban	146 4
10	Broach	11 0
100	Karachi	213 12
100	Poona	195 0
100	Surat	173 12
100	Tata Hydro	154 6
1000	Tata Power	1188 12
	RAILWAYS.	
500	Ahm. Prantij	337 8
100	Amr Patty	122
100	C. Province	90 8
100	Dhon. Baramati	90
100	Gujrat	71 0
100	Mandra Bhon	91 12
100	Pachora Jamner	86 0
100	Sara Sirajgunge	93 8
500	Tapty Valley	781 4
	MININGS	
10	Shivrajpur	39 8
30	Tata Steel Def.	301 4
75	Tata Steel Ord	76 14
	MISCELLANEOUS	
100	Alcock	210 0

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE

Bombay, Sept 4

Bombay Dyeing	811 808 815 814
Century	268 270 269
Central India	255 261 268 276 272
Colaba	121 122 123
Kohinoor	173 172 175
New Great	142 145 141 144 143
Simplex	91 89 92
Swadeshi	186 192 195
Bundi	33/14
Indian Cement	423 425
Tata Steel Defd	300 298 296 304 301
Tata Steel Ord	76/8 77 2 76/14
Bombay Steam	312 313 308
Bombay Burma	466 474 478
Hydro	154/6
Andhra	1556 1545 1548 1547
Tram	154 1 154/6

GOLD AND SILVER

Bombay Sept 4

On Monday gold prices were raised by 2d to £7-1-7 while Dollar Sterling Cross Rate closed at 5.09 5/8. London-Paris Exchange rate advanced 15 points to 74.68. London Silver prices advanced 1/8d to 21 13/16d on speculative and Indian buying. Shanghai Exchange opened to-day at 1-5 1/16 and closed unchanged at 1-5 1/16.

The local Silver market ruled quiet to-day with some long liquidation. The market was narrow with a limited business. Silver opened at Rs. 60-10 for Bhadarva delivery and declined to Rs 60-7. At this level the market was steady with short covering. The gold market was easy in sympathy with improvement in sterling. There was some long liquidation.

Ready silver	60	7	0
Bhadarva delivery	60	8	0
Aso delivery	60	10	0
Ready gold	35	1	3
Bhadarva delivery	35	1	6
Aso delivery	35	1	9

LONDON SUGAR MARKET

Messrs. M and B Stern state:—

Sugar: Mikusch estimates the European beet production will show an increase of 238,000 tons excluding Russia. Our Head Office cable us follows:—

"London sugar see nothing in the market. Do not look for any further decline but would take advantage of any upturn to liquidate holdings."

50	Belapur Sugar	221 14
250	Bom. Steam	308 12
125	Bom. Burma	478 12
50	Bom. Burma County	157 8
8sh.	Br. B. Petrol	4 4
50	Bom. Telephone	101 8
100	Ind. Bleaching	147 8
100	Ind. Radio Df.	540 0
100	Ind. Radio Ordy.	497 8
1000	Port Canning	595 0
15	Scindia	11 8
30	Tata Construction	80 8
25	Tata Oil	25 0
	PREFERENCE	
7	p c Andhra Vly.	1,340 0
6	p c Bombay Steam	293 12
7	p.c. Bom. Tram.	80 0
5	p.c. Central India	475 0
7	p.c. Katni 1st	138 12
7	p.c. Katni 2nd	151 4
7	1/2 p.c. Punjab Cement	14 8
7	p.c. Tata Hydro	135 0
7-1/2	p.c. Tata Power	1377 8
6	p.c. Tata Steel 1st	176 4
7	1/2 p.c. Tata Steel 2nd	159 0
5½	p c Tata Mill	17 8
7	p.c Vishnu	640 0

HIGH AND LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, Sept 3

Broach A-M 1935 opening 225 1/2; highest 226 1/4; lowest 225 1/2; close 226

Oomra D/J opening 198 1/2; highest 198 1/2; lowest 198; close 198 1/2

Bengal D/J opening 145; highest 145; lowest 144 1/2; close 144 1/2

Tejimandi for Broach A/M 1935 (31-3-35) Rs. 24

Tejimandi for Broach Settlement (21-9-34) Rs. 7 1/2

INDIAN COTTON PARITY

STRADDLE DIFFERENCES

Bombay Liverpool:—

Broach A/M 1935 225 Liverpool May 1935 6.81 Rs. 71 1/2 at Exchange 1/6

ARGENTINE WHEAT ACREAGE

The Argentine Government estimates area under wheat cultivation 18,500,000 against 18,300,000 this time last year and the final acreage 19,654,000 acres.

ARGENTINE LINSEED

Buenos Aires, Sept 3

September	13.54—34
October	13.55—46
November	13.57—37

SHANGHAI EXCHANGE

Shanghai, Sept 4

T T on London
Previous closing 1-5
To-day's opening 1-5 1/16
To-day's closing 1-5 1/16

Latest Commercial News

DECLINE OF 17 POINTS IN NEW YORK COTTON

Long Liquidation On Account Of Textile Strike

GOLD AND SILVER WEAK

Wheat Easy But Linseed Strong

BOMBAY, Sept. 4.

On Tuesday, the sterling dollar and the sterling franc cross-rates opened steady and improved further.

LONG LIQUIDATION IN NEW YORK COTTON

The New York cotton market was overshadowed by the strike in the textile industry. There was long liquidation and Southern selling. The easy Stock Exchange also had a bearish calling and covering at the de effect. There was some trade cline.

GOLD AND SILVER WEAK

London gold and silver prices ruled weak to-day.

WHEAT EASY BUT LINSEED STRONG

Wheat opened quiet and prices eased further on general liquidation and Commission Houses selling. Argentine Linseed however ruled firm on account of bullish weather reports.

TIN STEADY BUT JUTE EASIER

Tin was very steaky. Jute and rubber were a shade easier.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE MORE ACTIVE

The London Stock Exchange was more active on a better enquiry. Gilt-edged Securities exhibited a decidely better enquiry but business showed little imporvement. The New York Stock Exchange was weak.

NEW 3 P.C. 1941 BONDS AT 99

The Government has made an announcement to issue new 3 per cent bonds at Rs. 99 redeemable on September 15, 1941 at par.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

(December 1934)

New York, Sept. 4.

Previous closing	13.28
To-day's opening	13.13
Difference	—.15
To-day's closing	13.11
Difference	—.17

BROACH EXPECTATION

April-May ..... Rs. 224-8

LIVERPOOL COTTON

(January 1934)

Liverpool, Sept. 4.

Previous closing	6.81
To-day's opening	6.82
Difference	+.01
To-day's closing	6.81
Difference	unchanged.

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET

New York, Sept. 4.

The cotton market remained overshadowed by the strike in the textile industry and prices showed an easier tendency under general selling by southern houses and liquidation. Moreover hedge selling against outside growths further depressed values and trading became apathetic owing to the lack of support. However with some trade calling appearing on declines, prices displayed some resistance to a further fall.

Trading in December commenced at 13.13 i.e. 15 points lower than the previous closing. With the general uncertainty prevailing owing to the textile strike, the market was weak due to long liquidation and southern selling while easiness of the Stock Exchange further accentuated the fall but prices partially rallied on some trade calling and covering influenced by comparatively better Liverpool advices with the rate ruling at 13.18.

The New York Cotton market closed at 13.11 with a decline of 17 points.

The New York cotton market finally closed at 13.11 with a decline of 17 points.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, Sept. 4.

The following were the opening ranges.

October (13.03/13.04) 13.04/13.03
December (13.19/13.17) 13.15/13.13
January (13.21/13.21) 13.18/13.16

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, Sept. 4.

The following were the rates at 12-15 p.m.

American October (6.88) 6.86
American December (6.84) 6.82
Egyptian October (8.43) 8.42
Egyptian November (8.46) 8.45

BROACH COTTON

Bombay, Sept. 4. 10-30 p.m.

Broach A.-M. improved from Rs. 225 to Rs. 226 at night as New York cotton futures were about 8 points down after opening about 13 to 15 points down.

EXCHANGES

LONDON-NEW YORK CROSS RATE

Latest Quotations

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON.

New York, Sept. 4.

Previous closing	4.98 7/8
To-day's opening	5.01 5/8
To-day's closing	5.01 5/8

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK.

London, Sept. 4.

Previous closing	5.00 5/8
To-day's opening	5.00 1/2
To-day's closing	5.01 5/8
Difference	+.01

FRANC RATE

London, Sept. 4.

Previous closing	74.68
To-day's opening	74.65
Toiday's closing	74.90
Difference	+.22

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, Sept. 4.

London exchanges opened with the sterling dollar at 5.00 1/2 and advanced to 5.00 5/8 subsequently further improving to 5.01 1/8 on better support.

The sterling-dollar crossrate finally closed at 5.01 5/8

The franc opened at 74.65 and appreciated to 74.71 while the rate then further strengthened to 74.90.

The sterling franc crossrate closed at 74.90.

LONDON SILVER

London, Sept. 4.

The market was quiet.

	Last price	To-day's price
Spot	21 13/16d.	21 3/4d.
Forward	21 7/8d.	21 13/16d.

LONDON GOLD

London, Sept. 4.

Gold (£7-1-7) £7-0-10 1/2

BULLION

London, Sept. 4.

Influx £56,000
Withdrawal (nil) nil
Silver Spot (21 13/16d.) 21 3/4d.
Gold per ounce (£7-1-7) £7-0-10 1/2

DISCOUNTS

London, Sept. 4.

3 months (3/4 to 13/16 p.c.) 7/8 to 15/16 p.c.
4 months (15/16 to 15/16 p.c.) 15/16 to 15/16 p.c
6 months (1 to 1 p.c.) 1 to 1 p.c.

CROSS RATES

London, Sept. 4. 3-30 p.m.

London on Bombay (1-6 1/16) 1-6 1/16
Paris on Bombay (5.61 3/8) 5.64 5/8
New York on Bombay (37.62) 37.62
Berlin on Bombay (0.94) 0.93 1/2
London on Milan (57.37) 57.68
London on Shanghai (1-5) 1-5 1/8
London on Kobe (1-2 13/32) 1-2 5/8

BOMBAY BULLION

Bombay, Sept. 4.

Silver opened steady at Rs. 60/8, 60/9 and 60/11. Prices early in the session moved within a narrow margin with scarcely any important business but subsequently the market eased under liquidation and selling influenced by easier London advices and closed steady at Rs. 60/6, 60/8 and 60/9.

Gold opened easy at Rs. 35/0/6, 35/1/3 and 35/2. The market showed general weakness owing to easier dollar and Paris exchanges which induced good speculative selling and closed at Rs. 34/15/6, 35/0/3 and 35/1.

COMMODITIES

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, Sept. 4.

Liverpool wheat opened steady with October at 68, December at 70 3/4 and March at 72 7/8. The market showed slightly more activity on some speculative buying but business was generally small owing to the lack of sufficient buying power.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, Sept. 4.

Chicago wheat opened quiet with December at 1.02 3/4 and May at 1.03 1/2 prices eased on liquidation and commission houses selling by favourable weather reports and unfavourable situation in the textile industry.

CHICAGO OATS AND RYE

Chicago, Sept. 4.

Chicago oats opened quiet with September at 48 1/2 and December at 51 1/2.

The market lacked support and prices weakened owing to foreign selling

Chicago rye opened rather quiet with December at 88 but there was very little doing owing to weakness in other grain sections.

ARGENTINE LINSEED

Buenos Aires, Sept. 4.

Argentine linseed opened steady with November option quoted at 13.49 but owing to bullish weather advices prices speedily rose on good speculative buying and covering with November rising to 13.70 with a firm tendency at noon.

LONDON MARKETS

London, Sept. 4.

The following were the rates at 3-30 p.m. to-day.

METALS

Tin (£228 1/2 buyers £228 3/4 sellers) £228 7/8 buyers £229 sellers. Very steady.

Lead (£10 7/16 buyers £10 1/2 sellers) £10 1/2 buyers 10 5/8 sellers. Very steady.

Electrolytic Copper (£31 to 31 1/2) £31 to 31 1/2

Glasgow Iron (£70) £70

JUTE

Crop Sept-Oct. old crop (£15) £14 13/16 sellers.

Dunlop Sept-Oct old crop (£17 3/4 sellers). Unquoted

Lightening Sept-Oct old crop (£16 1/2 sellers). Unquoted.

TEA.

Indian Pekoe (0-11) 0-11
Indian Pekoe higher (4-7) 2-3
Ceylon Pekoe (0-10 3/4) 0-10 3/4
Ceylon Pekoe higher (1-4 3/4) 1-4 3/4

RUBBER

Spot (7 1/2) 7 7/16 paid and buyers.
Oct-Dec. (7 5/8) 7 9/16 paid and buyers.

LINSEED

Linseed Bombay Aug-Sept. (£12 11/16) £12 9/16 sellers.

Linseed Calcutta Aug-Sept. (£12 1/4) £12 1/8 sellers.

Linseed La Plata Aug-Sept (£10 3/4) £10 1/2 sellers.

Groundnuts Coromandal Oct. (10 11/16) 10 1/2 sellers.

JUTE SHARES QUIET

Coals Firm And Teas Steady

CALCUTTA, Sept. 4.

Jutes continued to rule quiet in sympathy with quieter hessian market. Coal kept firm. Teas were steady. Miscellaneous showed no change. Government securities were firm. Following were the closing quotations:—

Government Securities:—3 1/2 per cent Government paper 91 small lot; 3 1/2 per cent loan 1947/50 101 small lots; 4 per cent loan 1960/70 107/2; 5 per cent Bonds 1935 102/10; 5 per cent loan 1945/55 117/15; 6 1/2 per cent Treasury Bonds 1935 103/10 small lot.

Cottons:—Bengal Nagpur 19/2; Mohini Mills 9/12 cum div.

Coals:—Burrakur 15/1; Deoli 8914; East Indian 20; Equitable 26/2; New Manbhoom 38/4; North Damuda 4; Samla Colliery 3/4; South Karanpura 4/12; West Jamuria 9/4.

Jutes:—Agarpara pref 126; Alexandra pref 123/8 small lot; Anglo India 394 small lot; Auckland 221 small lot;

Calcutta Jute ordy 18/4; Champdany 153 small lot; Clive 31/10; Empire Pref 140; Fort Gloster 563 small odd lot; Gourepore 527; Howrah 54/14; Hukumchand pref 114; India 328; Kamarhatty 535/8; Lawrence pref 140/8; Lansdowne pref 123; National 24/12 small lot; Northbrook pref 139/8; Nuddea 41/14; Reliance 77 small lot; Waverley 1/14

Rubber shares:—Allenby 2 point 07 1/2 cts; Jimah 2 point 10 cts; Sungei Rumal 2 point 40 cts.

Sugar:—Bharat 7/6; Balrampur 17/4 cum div. Carew and Co., 19/12; Champaran 19/4; Cawnpore ordy 31/12 small lot.

Tea:— Bet Jan 25/2; Hattikhira 26/12; Kurnafuli 98; Moheema ordy 14; Singell 95.

Miscellaneous:—Hoshiarpur doab branch railway 96 small odd lot; Kalighat Falta Railway 83; Bengal Telephone pref 15; Jubbulpore Electric 7/10; Upper Jumena Electric 10; Upper Ganges Electric 10/12; Bareilly Electric 11/14; Indian Iron and Steel 6/5 small lot; Kumardhubi Eng. Pref 73; Britannia Biscuits 6; Indian Wood products 32/8; Spencer and Co., 8 1/2 per cent Indo Burmas Petroleum pref 112/8; Bengal Paper 85/4; Titaghur paper ordy 17/6; Mathurapore Zemindary 1/4.

Debenture:—5 1/2 per cent 1928/43 Birla Jute Debs. 105/8; 6 per cent 1925/55/85 Calcutta Port Trust debs. 123/8 small lot.—A. P.

SMALL BUSINESS WITH SLIGHT LOSSES ON STOCK EXCHANGE

GOLDMINING SHARES AFFECTED BY REDUCTION IN GOLD PRICE

Tin Improvement Maintained On Covering Demand

(Special Cable).

LONDON, Sept. 4.

On the Stock Exchange outside influences curbed the enterprise; consequently business continued small with slight losses noticeable in a majority of sections. Gilt-edged securities nevertheless were well held and several goldminings finished above the lowest despite reduction in the gold price to 140sh. 10 1/2d.

In commodities wheat was easier. Tin improvement was maintained on small covering demand. Wall Street opened easy.

INDIAN STERLING LOAN

London, Sept. 4.

The 3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed to-day at £93 1/2 Ex. Div.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, Sept. 4. 3-30 p.m.

Giltedgeds securities were firm but there was only small business. Industrials in general were very quiet. Mining shares improved after initial dullness. The general tone was quiet, and generally easier.

BRITISH FUNDS

3 1/2 per cent Consuls (£80 7/8) £80 1/4 Ex Div.

3 1/2 per cent Government Loan (£103 7/8) £103 7/8

4 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£111 1/8) £111 1/8

4 per cent Funding Loan (£116) £116

6 1/2 per cent War Loan (£104 3/4) £104 7/8

4 per cent Victory Bonds (£112 5/8) £112 5/8.

INDUSTRIALS

Brazilian Traction (dol 10 3/4) dol 10 3/4

International Holding (dol 1 5/8) dol 1 5/8

Hydro Electric (dol 5 3/8) dol 5 3/8

Musical Industries (27-0) 27-0

Princhin Johnson (41-6) 41-6

Imperial Chemical Defd (36-10 1/2) 36-10 1/2

Imperial Chemical Ord. (9-7 1/2) 9-4 1/2

Woolsworth New Ord (106-9) 107-6

Swedish Match (6-9) 6-9

Dunlop Rubber (48-10 1/2) 48-10 1/2

University Ordinary (22-0) 22-0

Ford Motors (33-9) 33-9

Cables and Wireless (7 1/4) 7 1/4

British American Tobacco (123-9) 123-9

Camera 'A' (£7 5/8) £7 5/8

Imperial Tobacco Ord (129-6) 129-6

P and O S N Co. Defd. (15-6) 15-6

Distillers (88-10 1/2) 88-10 1/2

Bredrurd Dyers (11-9) 11-9

British Celonese (10-9) 10-9

J and P Coates Ordinary (65-3) 65-3

Courtaulds Ordinary (46-0) 46-3

Fine Cotton Spinners (9-0) 9-0

Wickers Ltd Ordinary (10-3) 10-3

Inter Nickels (25) 25

Bengal Iron and Steel (5-0) 5-0

Tata Iron and Steel (£110 1/2) £110 1/2

WHEAT AND LINSEED

Closing Prices

Bombay, Sept. 4. 10-30 p.m.

	Rs. a. p.
Wheat September	3 15 3
Wheat January	4 4 6
Wheat May	4 4 9
The tone was quiet.	
Linseed September	6 12 9
Linseed May	6 10 3
The tone was quiet.	

INDIAN LOANS

London, Sept. 4. 3-30 p.m.

3 per cent Indian Stock (£81 1/2 £80 3/4 Ex. Div.

3 1/2 per cent Indian Stock (£94 1/4) £93 1/2 Ex Div.

4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1958-56 (£112 5/8) £112 5/8

4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1958-68 (£115 1/2) £115 1/2

4 1/2 per cent New Indian 1948-58 (£106 3/4) £106 3/4

3 1/2 per cent New Indian (1934-59) (£101 1/4) £101 1/2

5 per cent Indian 1943-47 (£113) £113

AUSTRALIAN LOANS.

3 per cent Australian Loan (£107 7/8 £107 7/8

TEA SHARES.

Assam Company (23-9) 23-9
Empire of India and Ceylon (41-3) 41-3
Donaro Tea (55-0) 55-0

JUTES SHARES.

Barnagore (11 1/2) 11 1/2

RUBBER SHARES.

Anglo Dutch Rubber (27-3) 27-3
Gula Kelampong (23-9) 23-9
Rubber Plant Inv. Trust (35-7 1/2) 35-0.

MINING SHARES.

Nandydrug (64-4 1/2) 63-1 1/2
Burma Corporation (12-10 1/2) 12-10 1/2
Rio Tintos (16 1/2) 16 1/2
East Rand Proprietary (56-0) 56-6
Rand Mine (148-1 1/2) 148-1 1/2

OIL SHARES.

Venezuela (38-4 1/2) 39-4 1/2
Anglo Persian (46-3) 46-3
Burma Oil (82-6) 82-6
Mexican Eagle (7-10 1/2) 7-10 1/2
Shell Transport (48-9) 47-6
Royal Dutch (£21 3/8) £21 3/8

HOME RAIL SHARES

Great Western Ord (50 1/4) 50 1/4
L M S Ord (26) 22
L N E R Defd (£8 3/8) £8 3/8
Southern Defds (£23 3/8) £23 3/8
Landing Pass 5 per stock (£130) £130
London 'G' Stock (£80 1/4) £130

MINE SHARES

Crown Mines (261-3) 261-3
Godul (188-9) 188-9
Moddar New (76-9) 76-9
Sub Nigel (231-3) 230-0
Spring Mines (150-0) 150-0
Union Corporation (147-6) 147-6

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, Sept. 4.

The following were the opening rates on the New York Stock Exchange.

General Motors (dol 29 1/2) unquoted
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 12) dol 12
U S Steel Common (dol 33 3/4 dol 33 1/4
U. S. Steel Preference (dol 77 1/4) unquoted

WORLD'S COTTON BALANCE-SHEET

Steady Increase In Consumption

Statistics of the International Fede-ration of Master Cotton Spinners and Manufacturers Associations estimating the world consumption for the season ending with and Mill Stocks of all thecotton as at 31st July 1934.

(In thousands of bales)

	1933-34	1932-33	1931-32
American	13,535	14,165	12,142
East Indian	4,754	4,201	4,701
Egyptian	1,105	936	978
Sundries	5,685	5,035	4,442
Total	25,079	24,337	22,263

ESTIMATES MILL STOCKS AS AT

	31st July 1934	31st July 1933	31st July 1932
American	2,319	2,565	2,559
East Indian	1,655	1,508	1,033
Egyptian	273	234	229
Sundries	1,084	730	662
Total	5,331	5,037	4,483

BE TORCH BEARERS OF HINDI LITERATURE

Dr. Tripathy's Advice To Youths

JUBBULPUR, September 4.

A hearty and rousing reception was accorded to Dr. Ramprasad Tripathy, M.A., D.Sc., of the Allahabad University who came here yesterday morning to preside over the third session of the Hindi Literary Society, which was held here under the auspices of the Robertson College, Jubbulpur.

Dr. Tripathy, in the course of his speech, appealed to critics to be more humane, tolerant and cool-headed towards the scholars of the New School and thus encourage them to fill Hindi literature with their noble works. He also felt the absence of fair-minded critics in Hindi and appealed to youths to be the torch-bearers and to guide the coming generation.—United Press.

NEWS IN BRIEF

Jullundur.—Narinjan Singh, a Jat youth of village Patara in Sadar Thana, was convicted under section 20 of the Arms Act for being found in possession of an unlicensed pistol and sentenced to 2 years' rigorous imprisonment by the Additional District Magistrate, Jullundur.—United Press.

Information has been received in Calcutta that Steam Launch Singla of Macneil and Co. collided with S. S. Nilla of the Scindia Steam Navigation Co. on the morning of August 31 in the river Hooghly and sank. All the men on Board the launch were thrown into the water, but were eventually rescued.

London.—The Air Council has sanctioned the use of the new R.A.F. aerodrome at Mildenhall Suffolk as the base for the England-Australia air race which will start from there. No civil aerodrome possesses the necessary hangars to house all aircraft entered.—Reuter.

Mahomedan Councilors who walked out on the last occasion from the Corporation meeting as a protest against the Deputy Mayor's ruling for closing a debate, took part in to-day's debate which was reopened. The house ultimately accepted the recommendations of the Primary Education Committee.—A. P.

Calcutta.—Deb Kumar Gupta, Detanu, who was removed from the Presidency Jail to Shambhunath Pundit hospital for treatment escaped on Sunday night through a window but was rearrested on Monday.—A. P.

Calcutta.—Mr. J. H Hockaday of the editorial staff of the "Statesman" died of Pneumonia at the Presidency General Hospital on Sunday evening.

By the new Unemployment Act which became opeative on Monday the age of entry into unemployment insurance is brought down to the school leaving age. Juveniles who obtain work will be liable for contribution, but they will not be entitled to draw unemployment benefit until they are 16. Those who on leaving school are not absorbed into industry, are compelled to return to school during their unemployment or until they reach the age of 18.

Local authorities are required to provide educational centres for these unemployed juveniles.

The Trade Union Congress opened on Monday morning at Weymouth under the presidency of Mr. Andrew Coloney. The delegates present number 570, representing 210 Trade Unions and the membership is reported as 3,294,581, being about 100,000 less than the average for four quarters of last year, although the last quarter showed considerable increase.

DHANRAJGIRJI WINS 5 LACS CLAIM

Hyderabad Court Judgment In Big Property Case

HYDERABAD, (Dn.), September 4.

An important ruling embracing the liabilities of sureties was delivered by Mr. Justice Dr. Nazir Yar Jung at the Hyderabad High Court this afternoon when he delivered judgment in a case in which Raja Dhanrajgirji and Sir Bansilal Motilal, two leading merchants of Hyderabad, figure as rival parties in a claim of five lakhs of rupees.

His lordship held that Dhanrajgirji, as assignee of the decree in respect of that amount against Seth Kishanchander and Purshotamdas, Bankers of Secunderabad, for whom Sir Bansilal and his son Pannalal stood sureties, is entitled to claim from the sureties the full amount of security tendered by them on the ground that judgment-debtors violated the security bond. His lordship directed the sureties to pay the full amount into the court in a month's time.

Sir T. B. Sapru and Sir Alladi Krishnaswamy Iyer, Advocate-General, Madras, appeared respectively, for Dhanrajgirji and Sir Bansilal when the case was taken up for argument on 18th August.—A.P.

Youth's Amazing Swimming Feats

DUMKA, S. P Aug. 30.

A Mahomedan youth from Delhi, Alauddin by name showed various feats of swimming in the presence of a large gathering at the tank of Swami Balananda Brhmachary of Deoghar Karanibad

The swimmer exhibited various feats as rotation like a top with both hands and feet clung to his shoulder, swimming with one hand and feet and floating with both hands and leg raised. The feats were much appreciated by the audience. A sum of Rs. 35/ was presented to the swimmer on the spot.—A. P.

CHARGE AGAINST EMPLOYEE

Bapalal Iswarbhai Bhutt, an employee of the Shivaji Vijay Washing and Dying Co., at Samuel Street, was arrested on Monday last in connection with alleged falsification of accounts of money entrusted to him.

On 31st August last Kantilal, the chief cashier, detected some items unaccounted for. He lodged a complaint with the police as a result of which the accused was arrested.

The latter was produced at the Mazagaon Court on Tuesday and was ordered to furnish Rs. 50 bail with surety.

The amount involved and unaccounted for is about Rs. 37.

Co-Resident Arrested

Suspected of having had a hand in the theft of ornaments and cash valued at Rs. 1,093 from the house of Ilali Din Mohomed, 5th Lane, Kamatipura, on the night of 25th ultimo, Kaloo Ajodya was arrested on Monday last and placed before Mr. I. S. Haji, Presidency Magistrate, Mazagaon, on Tuesday.

The suspect was a co-resident of complainant for the last 11 years but was turned out by the latter.

Pending completion of police enquiries the accused, not objecting, was remanded into police custody till 11th instant.

The Larkhana town post office, it is reported, was the scene of an explosion on Sunday evening. It appears that the explosion occurred while a student was posting a letter and he was badly injured. Police hastened there removed the injured to the hospital and recovered needles and glass pieces. The houses of the injured student and another student were searched, but nothing incriminating was found.

(Through the Publicity Bureau Of Reception Committee.)

CITIZENS OF BOMBAY REMEMBER ON SEPTEMBER 15th

Enrolment to Reception Committee closes

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BOMBAY WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1934

Why This Double Punishment For Lawyers?

Setalvad Terms Sir N. Mcleod's Dictum As "Vicious"

Says It Arms Executive To Coerce Legal Profession By Threat To Strike At Their Living

With renewed interest the hearing of the petitions against three Advocates of the High Court, was resumed on Tuesday by the Full-Bench, consisting of the Chief Justice, Mr. Justice Rangnekar and Mr. Justice Divatia.

The overcrowding on Monday in the Appellate Court, resulting from the throngs of lawyers and others assembled to witness the proceedings necessitated a change of venue on Tuesday, when the Court was held in the more commodious Sessions Court.

This is the first time in recent years that the Court has made such a concession to public interest.

Among the visitors were several ladies including Lady Beaumont, wife of the Chief Justice.

The three Barristers concerned are:—Mr. M. R. Masani, Mr .P. R. Bharucha and Mr. K. B. Bharucha who were sentenced for taking part in the last Civil Disobedience Movement.

Mr. Motilal Setalvad, resuming his arguments, on behalf of the three Advocates concerned, said that in enacting the Bar Councils Act, the Legislature had advisedly used the word "misconduct," and it must be given the meaning of personally disgraceful or infamous conduct, as in English Law.

RANGOON CASE CITED

Counsel cited a Rangoon case in which a Barrister was disbarred for concealing a part of his income for income-tax purposes. It was such an offence involving moral turpitude, said counsel, that should disqualify a lawyer to exercise his profession, and that was the trend of the English cases he had cited the previous day.

The courts were not concerned with a lawyer's act in his private capacity, so long as it was not such as to render him unfit for his profession by reason of a defect in his character. The element of personally dishonourable conduct was a necessary ingredient of any offence which might be held to disqualify a lawyer.

"Preaching Revolution."

Mr. Justice Rangnekar enquired what counsel had to say about lawyers who preached revolutionary views tending to subvert the established Government.

Counsel replied that his proposition still held good for such cases. The ordinary law was wide enough to deal with them, and they should not be liable to disciplinary action so long as their conduct did not result in their unfitness for their profession.

On this point, counsel gave the instances of two eminent British lawyers, Lord Carson and Lord Birkenhead who were guilty of the grave offences of high treason, and yet no disciplinary action was taken against them. Far from their being regarded as unfit for their profession, one of them was promoted to the highest official position in the legal profession Their offences were such that they would have been prosecuted but the war intervened.

Case Of Mahatma Gandhi.

The Advocate General observed that the name of Mr. Gandhi was struck off the rolls by the Inns of Courts in England

Mr. Setalvad said that was a case on a different footing.

Continuing, counsel said that the proposition he had submitted held the field in England, and the same standard must be applied in India also. The argument to differentiate between the standard in England and the standard in this country had no warrant. If in the cases now before their lordships, there was a suggestion that the advocates had thrown a challenge to the Government, even then counsel submitted, their conduct was not covered by the Act, unless it was shown that it involved moral turpitude or personally disgraceful or infamous conduct.

His contention was supported by the English cases had cited the previous day.

"May Reverse Decision."

Mr. Setalvad then commented on the Satyagrahi lawyer's case (44 Bom.) in which the acts of Mr. J.V. Desai and Mr. Deshpande of Ahmedabad, were held by the High Court to be covered by the expression "reasonable cause" in the Letters Patent, which governed the conduct of the legal profession before the Bar Councils Act was later enacted.

Counsel said that case was not rightly decided, and the ruling was contrary to the decisions in the English cases, and it was quite competent for their Lordships to reverse that decision.

In that case, said counsel, the two lawyers had signed a pledge civilly to disobey the Rowlatt Act and any other laws which might be decided upon by a committee, appointed for the purpose The Chief Justice, Sir Norman McLeod, had wrongly held that barristers enrolled as Advocates were officers of the Court and, therefore, a stricter standard of conduct was demanded of them. This was contrary to the practice in England, though Solicitors there were regarded as officers of the Court.

Privilege Of Barristers.

The privilege of being enrolled as Advocates, said Counsel, carried with it only the obligation to behave in a manner worthy of tht profession. Beyond that there was no other obligation.

What was there in the pledge signed by the Satyagrahi lawyers that would incapacitate them from giving the right legal advice to their clients? asked Counsel. The Chief Justice (Sir Norman McLeod) had held that the pledge would result in a conflict of interests for the lawyer, his interest as a Satyagrahi to disobey the law, and the interest of the client. Such a conflict was imaginary, said counsel. A Satyagrahi lawyer was perfectly competent to tell his client what the law was and what the consequences of disobedience would be.

"Vicious Proposition."

Counsel then criticised the dictum cited by Sir Norman McLeod that "those who live by the law must obey the law." This was the most vicious proposition ever laid down, counsel asserted.

The Chief Justice—I don't know what it means.

Mr. Setalvad said that what seemed to be behind Sir Norman McLeod's mind was that if a man lived by the law and wanted to disobey the law, he must cease to live by the law. That, said counsel, was an unsound proposition.

A lawyer refusing to be vaccinated, as required by the law, committed an offence under the law. Did it mean that he was to be stopped from earning his living?

Counsel then analysed the other portions of Sir Norman's judgment and submitted that the decision in that judgment was contrary to the rulings in the English cases. Signing a pledge to civilly disobey certain laws—how did it unfit a lawyer for his profession? The decision that was given by Sir Norman Macleod and the other judges in that case came to this—that the executive were able not only to punish the lawyer through the ordinary court but could go further and approach the High Court to destroy his living.

If the proposition was accepted that any kind of conviction was sufficient to disbar a lawyer, the legal profession would be at the mercy of the executive. The executive could then use the lever of the lawyer's living to coerce him to obey the law, whatever it was.

After some further arguments, Mr. Setalvad submitted that their Lordships should not give a decision in this case, which would fetter the conduct of lawyers in their private capacity as citizens.

BAR COUNCIL'S VIEW-POINT.

Mr. Bhulabhai Desai then argued on behalf of the Bar Council. He said that he was not there to defend the advocates concerned, but wanted to make his submission to invite a true construction of the relevant sections of the Act from their Lordship.

Mr. Desai then went into a discussion of the legal authorities to show that the offence which should make a lawyer liable to disciplinary action was narrowed down by the enactment of the Bar Councils Act.

"WHY COURT SHOULD MAKE NO ORDER."

Mr. D.N. Bahadurji, on behalf of the Bar Association and the Western India Advocates' Association (Appellate Bar), supported Mr. Setalvad and Mr. Desai. He submitted that even if the Court considered the conduct of the advocates concerned as deserving of disciplinary action, the Court should make no order.

Two More Cases

Their Lordships then heard two similar petitions with regard to two district pleaders under the Bombay Pleaders' Act.

In the first case, Pitambar Gopaldas Mehta, a pleader of Mahad, was sentenced to one year's R.I. and a fine of Rs. 200 under the Ordinance. He was a dictator of Kolaba District Congress Committee, and had allowed the "Kolaba Satyagraha Patrika" to be issued under his signature.

In this case a petition was made by the Government. Pleader of Kolaba to take disciplinary action against the opponent.

Defence

At the preliminary enquiry before the District Judge of Thana, the opponent stated that taking part in Civil Disobedience Movement did not disqualify a pleader from discharging his professional duties to his client and to the court. He had no intention of breaking laws generally.

The petition was then referred to the Hgh Court by the District Judge.

Sir Jamshed Kanga, Advocate General, with Mr. P. B. Shingne, Government Pleader, instructed by Mr. C. M. Eastly of Messrs. Little & Co., solicitors, appeared for the petitioner, and the opponent was represented by Mr. H. C. Koyaji with Mr. K. N. Dharap.

Already Paid Penalty

After the Advocate-General had argued the petition, Mr. Koyaji said that there was no case for their lordships to take action in this matter. The opponent had already paid the penalty for his conduct by serving the sentence. Proceedings for disciplinary action were not taken by way of additional punishment, as was observed by Lord Mansfield in a Privy Council Case (22 Allahabad) where an attorney was struck off the rolls for stealing a guinea.

On the same principle, Mr. Koyaji submitted his client should not be further punished by being

(Continued on Page 3).

Khan Bahadur A. P. Mehta (left), Bar-at-Law, son of the late Sir Phirozeshah M. Mehta, Dy. Sheriff of Bombay, will retire next month and will be succeeded by Mr. K. T. Kaderbhoy, Bar-at-Law.

CASE AGAINST Mr. KARANDIKAR

Charge Under Sec. 500 I. P. C. Framed

(From A Correspondent)

NAGPUR, Sept. 3.

The charge against Mr. Karandikar, editor of "Kesari", has been framed, under section 500 I.P.C., and the case is fixed for cross-examination of Dr Khare and Sjt. Makhanlal Chaturvedi, editor of "Karmavir" on the 15th instant.

ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS EXHIBITION

Industry That Gives Livelihood To Unemployed

(From A Correspondent.)

POONA, Sept 3.

An exhibition of artificial flowers made from paper, cloth wood and other things was held in Poona on Sunday. In the Reay Museum Hall, under the presidency of Mr Walvekar the President of the City Municipality.

Mr. C. A Tulpule, on behalf of the organisers welcomed the guests and after speaking on the need of such an exhibition in the life of Poona proposed the name of the President Mr Walvekar then spoke of the possibilities of this industry and what was its present condition. He also referred to the trade being in the hands of foreign countries and the possibility of its being made a useful means of giving employment to many men and women with an Artistic bent of mind.

USEFUL ART FOR HOUSE-WIFE

He was followed by Prin Tavde, Prof Potdar and Miss Mainatai Shahane who dilated upon the use of this art in child-education in planting a love of beauty and a capacity for close observation and imitation of nature in their young minds. Miss Shahane also spoke of it as a useful art to the house-wife in home-decoration and as also a possible source of maintenance in time of need.

The President then declared the exhibition open. The exhibits were many in number and attractive in colour and design They were also sent from different places in the Deccan besides local work. The raw materials used in the industry were also exhibited

GERMAN CLIMBERS DISAPPOINTED

CALCUTTA, Sept. 4.

Five members of Naga Parbat Expedition, who were in Calcutta left last night for Bombay "en route" to Germany. They were given a hearty send-off at Howrah Station by the members of Germany Colony in Calcutta as also by other people.

To a "United Press" representative they said though they were disappointed at the bad luck, they learnt important lesson and hoped to return next year to conquer the peak.—United Press.

GOVT. STATEMENT INCORRECT

C. K. Dutt Says India Is Not Included In German Trade Pact

LAHORE, Sept. 4.

Choudhury Krishnagopal Dutt left last night by the Frontier Mail for Bombay "en route" to Germany where he will study the situation created by the working of the German Exchange Restrictions.

Interviewed on the eve of his departure on Sir Joseph Bhore's recent statement on the subject in the Assembly, he deplored the ignorance of Government in the matter, characterising Sir Bhore's pronouncement as vague, incomplete and possibly incorrect in certain respects.

INDIA EXCLUDED.

He is surprised that the Government of India had no knowledge of the position of India in the Anglo-German Trade Agreement. His information is that India was not included in the terms of this Trade Agreement, which Government of India should have urged upon the British Government to do when negotiations between the two countries started.

It will certainly interest Indians to know, he says, that French Settlements like Pondicherry, etc. are included in the Franco-German Trade Agreement.

Choudhury Krishnagopal also regrets that Sir J. Bhore did not say anything whether the Government of India would arrange for some sort of clearance system with Germany.

He, however, hopes that Sir Joseph Bhore would move in the matter of receipt of detailed information from the Trade Commissioner at Hamburg.—United Press.

MUSLIM EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE

Governor Of Bombay Not To Inaugurate It

(From Our Correspondent.)

POONA, Sept. 3.

It is reported that His Excellency the Governor of Bombay, who was requested to inaugurate the Muslim Educational Conference, will not be able to do so.

Diwan Bahadur S. T. Kambli has too expressed his inability to open the Muslim Teachers' Conference.

CONGRESS RULES NOT BINDING

CAWNPORE, Sept. 3.

Members of the Trade Union Congress elected to the Provincial Congress Committee should not be compelled to join the Congress and would not be bound by Congress rules secondly, the Congress should no turn down the Council Entry programme; thirdly, the Congress should devote greater attention to Labour, organise it, work for it and thereby effectively carry out the economic programme These were the decisions arrived at last night at a meeting of the Provincial Trade Union Congress Executive Committee.—A. P.

Another Attempt To Heal Breach

SARDAR ON WARDHA PLAN

United Front With Freedom Of Vote On Award Issues

(CHRONICLE SPECIAL.)

With a view to present a united Nationalist front at the time of the forthcoming elections to the Central Legislature, a further attempt towards a working arrangement between the Congress and the Nationalist parties, will be made at the time of the Working Committee meeting at Wardha on September 8, to which Pandit Malaviya and Sjt. M. S. Aney, leaders of the Nationalist Party have been invited

So said Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, President of the Congress, when interviewed by the "Chronicle" representative on Tuesday evening at his temporary residence at Warden Road.

Ever since Pandit Malaviya and Sjt. Aney broke away from the Parliamentary Board and the Working Committee respectively, several attempts, it is stated, were made to arrive at a working arrangement between the two parties, with a view to get into the Legislative Assembly the largest number of nationalists; but all of them proved a failure, as both the parties are strong in their views on the question of the Communal Award.

CHANCES OF AGREEMENT.

It appears that though the two parties have quite different views on the question of the Communal Award, the leaders of both the parties are anxious to arrive at some amicable arrangement, so that the Congress Party in the Legislature might be formidable Opposition. In the circumstances, it is considered probable that a Working arrangement would be arrived at, at the Wardha meeting of the Working Committee between the leaders of the two parties on the basis of Gandhiji's formula relating to conscientious objectors, being given freedom on the question of Communal Award.

REASONS FOR MEETING

In an exclusive interview to the "Chronicle" Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, the President of the Congress said that with a view to present a united front at the forthcoming elections, a further attempt to come to a settlement between the Congress and the Nationalist Party will be made at the Working Committee at Wardha, where Pandit Malaviya and Mr. Aney will also be present.

Asked as to what were the immediate reasons for the calling of the Working Committee meeting at Wardha, the Sardar stated "I received from Mr. Aney a few days ago a copy of the resolutions passed at the recent Nationalist Conference at Calcutta with an official covering letter from him as the Secretary of the Nationalist Party asking me to place the resolution before the Working Committee for its consideration. I have naturally decided to summon the meeting of the Working Committee for the purpose. With a view to give Pandit Malaviya and Mr. Aney the fullest opportunity of explaining their point of view by personal discussion, invitations have been issued to both of them to attend the meeting at Wardha."

Question.—Will there be an attempt at a settlement?

TOWARDS UNITED FRONT.

Certainly! As we are meeting, we will make a further attempt to come to an adjustment, if possible, so that a united front may be presented at the coming elections. At the same time, I cannot see how the Working Committee can, on the question of Communal Award, take up any other position than the one it did at its Bombay and Benares meetings.

WAYS OF ACHIEVING IT.

Subject to that, there is room for arriving at arrangements which would eliminate or reduce friction between the Congress and the National parties. This could be don either on the lines of Gandhiji's formula relating to conscientious objectors or by regulating the election campaign of the two sets of candidates. There may be other methods of increasing united action and decreasing conflict, and these could also be discussed at Wardha.

ANDREWS TO SAIL ON OCTOBER 6

Says Situation In Zanzibar Is Really Very Serious

NEW DELHI, Sept. 4

Mr. C. F. Andrews who left for Simla last night to explain the Zanzibar situation to Sir Fazli Hussain as he saw it with his own eyes in Zanzibar itself, informed the Press that he had booked his passage for England on a steamer leaving on October 6.

Asked if he thought that the situation in Zanzibar was really serious he said that it was and that to his mind no such situation had arisen in East Africa since the highlands of Kenya were taken away from Indians for agricultural purposes. As a result of the policy which was being pursued there no Indian who would be able to hold agricultural land not only in the highlands of Kenya but in Zanzibar and Pemba as well. Mr Andrews is expected to return to Bombay on September 8.—A. P.

SHOT DEAD IN Ry. SALOON

Anglo-Indian Loco And Carriage Inspector Murdered

NEW DELHI, Sept. 4

News has been received from Rewari of the brutal murder of an Anglo-Indian named Mr. P. Nagee employed in the B B & C. I. Railway in Delhi as Loco and Carriage Inspector, in a running train between Fazilka and Rewari on the outskirts of Rajputana.

It is reported that Mr Nagee was travelling in a saloon attached to a passenger train proceeding to Delhi on Saturday night There was another saloon attached to Mr Nagee's saloon The assailant, it appears, first entered the latter saloon and finding that its occupant had been awakened, quickly made for the one occupied by Mr Nagee and shot him dead with a revolver.—A. P.

Following nine months of arduous preparation the former German 28,000 ton cruiser "Bayern," one of the German after the surrender of the German fleet, was raised 20 fathoms in 30 seconds on Saturday, representing the greatest feat ever achieved in salvage history.

The ship was then towed into warships scuttled in Scapa Flow shallow water near Lyne.

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